FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

PIANO FORTES.

GEIB & WALKER, old and well known manufacturers, have established an Agency in Fayetteville, for the sale of their PIANO FORTES. They will be sold at the lowest New York prices, including expense of freight. These Piano Fortes are all selected and approved before they are sent, by a Teacher of Music in New York, and are warranted by the Makers. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. The Agency may be found at the Female Seminary, where instruments of different prices will be constantly open for inspection.

☞ They will be carefully packed, without additional charge, for transportation to any part of the country.

April 23. 42-tf.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

BOLTING CLOTHS.

J. & J. KYLE have just received from the North a large and general assortment of Anker BOLTING CLOTHS, equal to any made.

April 22, 1839. 42*tf*

SHOES.

I HAVE received direct from the Manufacturers, my Spring supply of SHOES, consisting of
Ladies' Calf, Kid, Prunella and Morocco Shoes and Slippers,
Misses' Leather do. do. do. do. do.,
A general assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes,
Also, a few pair Gentlemen's Cloth Boots, a superior article for Summer wear.

S. T. HAWLEY.

April 22, 1839. 42-3*w*

HORSE STOLEN.

STOLEN from my Plantation, 3 miles above the Fayetteville (Campbelton) Bridge, a small sorrel HORSE, no white, colour deep red, in thin order, much shaved with the gear, 6 years old this Spring, about 4 feet 11 inches high. It is supposed the person who stole him went up the old Raleigh Road. A reward of $25 is offered for the apprehension of the thief, and if the Horse has been let loose and taken up, a liberal compensation and expenses paid on delivery of the Horse.

W. S. LATTA.

March 13, 1839. 42-2*m*

Notice.

THE Repairs of the Court House in the County of Robeson, will be let out to the lowest bidder, at the Court House square, in the Town of Lumberton, on Monday the 27th day of May, 1839, which will be the fourth Monday in the month.

Plan of the work, with the requisite conditions, will be made known on the day.

Bond, with security, will be required for the faithful performance of the work.

J. D. BRIDGERS, } *Committee.*
R. C. RHODES, }

April 18, 1839. 42-5w

Notice.

LOST or mislaid, a Note made by Thos. H. Massey and Joseph Arey, for Thirty-one Dollars and Ninety Cents, six months after 10th Oct., 1838, payable to Hannah Ragland, Executrix of George Ragland. All persons are forewarned from trading for said Note, as the payment has been stopped.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

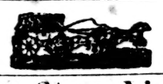
April 22, 1839. 42tf

Notice.

ALL Store-keepers and Shop-keepers are respectfully requested to deliver no article to any servant of mine, without an order from some member of my family.

E. L. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, April 22, 1839. 42-2w



New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 7, P. M.—Arrive Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

BAKER & BLOCKER,
Proprietors.

☞ Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.

The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.
To Charleston in 30 hours, and
To Augusta in 40 hours.

By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 27*1*y*pd*

Received per Steam Boat,

20 HHDS. Attakapas SUGAR,
5 casks Cheese,
15 boxes Stuart's Candy,
5 casks London Porter.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 12, 1839. 36tf

To WILLIAM ADAMS THOMAS.

ROCKINGHAM, Richmond County, N. C., *April* 5, 1839.

DEAR SON: Having lately understood that you had been engaged in business at Hillsborough, and having passed through Fayetteville about the first of March, and being anxious for you to return home, I therefore affectionately invite you either to return or go to the Wake Forest Institute and complete your education. If you prefer the latter, and will inform me, I will send on the necessary funds to that place, but if your business is such that you cannot conveniently accept of the above proposition at present, I hope you will not delay writing to me, so that I may be able to open a correspondence with you, as it will afford me and your mother the greatest pleasure at any time to hear from you.

Yours, affectionately,
GEORGE THOMAS.

N. B.—Any information concerning WM. A. THOMAS, or WM. ADAMS, as he is sometimes called, will be thankfully received. [40-2m

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*

C. J. ORRELL.

April 16, 1839. 41tf

The Subscriber

HAS just received a new assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES, which he will sell low for Cash. Also, a variety of Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of all sizes.

LEATHER of different kinds and quality.

☞ Wanted to engage, some person to make 100 pair Gentlemen's Boots; 400 do. do. Shoes; 300 do. Ladies' do.; to whom liberal wages will be given.

B. BEACH.

April 15, 1839. 41-3w

Steam Grist Mill.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to grind promptly all the Corn that he may receive. He proposes to keep constantly on hand a supply of Meal sufficient for the daily consumption of the town, and to exchange the same for Corn, deducting the toll by *weight*, and returning the Meal in like manner. This plan will save time and trouble, and servants may be discharged immediately. He will also receive Corn on storage and give Tickets for the same.

R. C. BELDEN.

April 16, 1839. 41-3w

A VALUABLE RIVER PLANTATION

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to remove to the South West, offers at private sale, his FARM in the County of Anson, on the Pee Dee River, about 12 miles from Wadesborough, known as the Mount Pleasant place. The Tract contains about 1700 ACRES, between 5 and 600 acres of which are cleared and prepared for cultivation. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, and small grain. There is about one hundred acres that is not surpassed by any Land on the Pee Dee in point of fertility. The Plantation is well watered, there being several never failing Springs of most excellent water on the premises. There are two comfortable DWELLING HOUSES, with the necessary Out Houses.

To the above Plantation there is attached a large

FISHERY,

Which, by a little attention, might be made very profitable. The subscriber during the last Spring season, with six small revolving nets, caught upwards of 3000 Shad, besides a great number of round fish.

Persons wishing to purchase a valuable Tract of Land, convenient to a good market, will do well to call and view the premises for themselves, as I am determined to sell; consequently a bargain will be given if immediate application is made.

For terms apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. J. B. Douglas, at Wadesborough, or the Overseer on the premises.

MARTIN J. PICKETT.

April 12, 1839. 41-6w

$20 Reward.

THE above reward will be paid for the safe delivery to me of my Negro man MATHIAS. He is about 5 feet 9 inches in height, dark complected, weighs about 160 lbs.

I purchased said Negro of Ann McDonald, who lives where Elias Alford formerly lived in this County. I am of the opinion that he is now lurking about said Plantation.

GILES S. McLEAN.

Alfordsville, April 13, 1839. 41-3w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1839.

The Bank of Cape Fear, }
vs. } *Scire Facias.*
The heirs of James Walter Douglass, dec'd. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomson Douglass, Alexander Douglass, Mary Grey Douglass, Ellen D. Douglass, Sally F. Douglass, Martha C. Douglass, and John A. Douglass, heirs of James Walter Douglass, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Defendants to appear the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to shew cause why the Lands of James W. Douglass, which descended to them, should not be sold to satisfy the claim of the Plaintiff.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of March, A. D., 1839, and in the 63d year of American Independence.

41] JNO. McLAURIN, Jr., *Clerk.*

Notice.

THE Copartner-ship heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expires this day, by its own limitation. E. W Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E. W WILLKINGS.
R. C BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30. 1838.

NEW BOOKS.

CAPTAIN KYD, or the Wizard of the Sea; O'Neal Malone, and other Tales of Ireland; The Bench and the Bar, by the author of the Great Metropolis; Memoirs of Charles Mathews; Oliver Twist, by Boz, with plates. School Books, Paper, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 13.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

New Books.

SCOTT'S POETICAL WORKS, complete in one large vol.; Sterling and Penruddock, by the author of Tremaine, Devere, &c.; Jack Adams the Mutineer, by Capt. Chamier; The Prince and the Pedlar, by the author of the Heiress; The Spirit of the East, illustrated in a Journal of Travels through Roumeli, by D. Urquhart; the Bubbles of Canada, by the author of Sam Slick; Winter Studies and Summer Rambles, by Mrs. Jamison, author of Characteristics of Women, &c.; The Wisdom and Genius of Shakspeare, being a selection and arrangement of the beauties of Shakspeare's Works; Paulding's Wise Men of Gotham, &c.

E. J. HALE.

Lime.

200 CASKS LIME, in Warehouse at Campbellton, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 11, 1839. 32tf

POETRY.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.

ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

BY C. W. EVEREST.

Mourner! bending o'er thy dead,
Bow'd 'neath sorrow's galling chain,
Raise in hope thy drooping head,
For thy child shall live again!
Faith doth point with cheering ray
Far from doubt and low despair;
And thy child in realms of day,
Reigns in deathless glory there!

Beauty dwelt upon his brow—
Deem not thou his brow is faded:
Gladness dwelt within his eye—
Deem not that its light is shaded:
For that eye, forever bright,
Sparkles as the radiant gem,
And that brow, in worlds of light,
Wears a seraph's diadem!

Spring shall strew her honors fair
Where his form is lowly laid:
Loveliest flowers shall linger there—
First to bloom and last to fade!
There shall wandering children stray,
And his grave be kindly drest;
There shall smile the parting day—
There shall moonbeams love to rest.

Mourner! weep not then in sorrow
O'er thy cherished idol slain;
Meekly resignation borrow,
For thine infant lives again!
Bow thee to the will of God,
While the day of time is given;
Then, when life's short path be trod,
Thou shalt meet thy child in Heaven.

THE SILENT LOVER.

BY SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

Passions are likened best to floods and streams,
The shallow murmur, but the deep are dumb;
So when affection yields discourse, it seems,
The bottom is but shallow whence they come;
They that are rich in words must needs discover
They are but poor in that which makes a lover.

FROM THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

THE PLEA OF INFANCY.

In the year 17**, a young man named T—— E—— commenced the trade of merchandisein a county adjoining his native one of B. His capital was not more than four or five hundred dollars; and his stock in trade consisted only of a barrel of sugar, a bag or two of coffee, two casks of whiskey, one ditto of hard cider, some nails, bar iron, and half a dozen of small "notions," such as pins, fishhooks, &c. &c. Nothing particular was known of him in that neighborhood, though some of the wise heads had been occasionally shaken at the idleness of his life. It had certainly verged upon dissipation. His father had never controlled, never usefully employed him; but had suffered him to raise pocket money in the three stages of childhood, boyhood, and youth, successively, by selling hare-skins and rackoon-skins, and by gambling. He was at times a roystering, turbulent blade, as ever pitched a dollar or drained a glass; but like most 'do-nae-goods,' he could be, when he pleased, smooth and specious in word and manner, as Belial himself. He was moreover, handsome; of precisely that feminine beauty, which in any *man* is apt to betoken a light mind and frivolous character, but in one whose lot of life is low, hardly ever fails to indicate, if it does not cause, utter good-for-nothingness.

Such was our young merchant. But none of his neighbors dreamed of half the ill that was in him; the good was on the surface, and every body was captivated by it. Never had so small a grocer so large a run of custom. His sugar and coffee had to be renewed every two weeks. E——'s 'store' became the favorite haunt of all the good fellows within five miles around. All Saturdays, and many other days beside, were devoted there to tippling, pitching with dollars or with flat stones instead of quoits, playing 'old sledge' (or 'all-fours') with dirty, greasy cards; quarrelling and fighting. E. was the inspiring genius of every such frolic; not only by dealing out the liquor, but by mixing with the drinkers, and driving forward the jest, the laugh, the game; nay, sometimes, (for he could *bully* very plausibly) the quarrels and the fight. If *he* ever himself fought, it was in a very slight way, merely to maintain a reputation for *spirit*, which was indispensable to good standing in that region. It never lost him a friend, or gained him a black eye for more than three days. He was the darling of the topers. He was so gay and frank; his laugh was such ready chorus to all their jokes; he poured out his good drink for them so ungrudgingly, not only while their money lasted, but so long as they had a cow, or a feather bed at home; he took such care of them when they were overcome with liquor—helping to lift them from the floor, where they would be trampled upon, to his own bed in the counting room, and when that was full, to a snug corner, where they might lie and v——! Then, if one of their horses at night-fall, tired of standing all day, gnawing the fence rail to which he was tied, happened to get loose and set off homewards, E. was sure to catch and secure him for the night, either by tying him to the same stake again, or by putting him in a pen hard by; often, too, throwing him several corn stalks to browse upon—which the animal, if it were only for variety's sake, relished better than the rail. There was nobody like T—— E——.

The women of the neighborhood, one might well think, would be with most difficulty won over to E's interest. Their discomfort certainly increased with his trade. Husbands and fathers were oftener and oftener seen staggering home, with red bloated faces, shiny, stupid eyes, their whole persons exhaling insufferable odors, and their tempers ready for furious out-breakings. Female wailings were sometimes heard, on such occasions. Mothers began to wear clouded countenances, and lift up deprecating hands and eyes to Heaven, when they heard their grown up sons talk of going to E's store: daughters hung their heads, and almost hid their faces in their long-eared calico bonnets, to conceal their sorrow and bruises, as they entered the meeting-house on a Sunday after one of their fathers' convivial Saturdays: and wives drooped in silent, unutterable woe, under the brutality which was now requiting the surrender of their young hearts, and constant devotion of all their womanly energies. Yet unaccountably, they did not view T—— E—— as the author of their griefs. It had always been the custom, that every man who could find his account in selling spirits, should do so if he pleased. He never had been regarded as a mischievous tempter; nor had any of the misery he caused been laid at his door. Besides, E., personally, was so pleasing—he flattered the dames and flirted with the lasses so winningly—he was so demure and moral when it was his cue, and so handsome at all times—that he was no less a favorite with the women, than with the tippling men.

Among his female friends, was a widow woman, who became desirous to turn her little farm and farming stock into money, which she thought would yield her a more certain and easy support. So infatuated was she with the manners and ostensible character of T—— E——, that she suffered him to be the purchaser, at the price of 1500 dollars, upon his own, unsecured bond, for paying her an annuity during life. It never occurred that this flourishing merchant and charming young man could possibly be insolvent; nor (what proved more material) that he was not of an age to bind himself by a contract.

For one or two years, the annuity was duly paid; but for the third and fourth, it was unpaid; and all other means having failed, the bond was placed in my hands, "to be collected by suit." The suit began, and proceeded to a stage, at which, if no defence were made, a judgment by *default* would be confirmed against the defendent. Just at that stage, he, by counsel, entered his appearance, and pleaded *infancy*; i. e. that when he made the bond, he was not twenty-one years of age. The case was laid over *(continued)* till the ensuing term, at his instance, the loose practice then prevalent, not requiring him to make affidavit that his defence was just—else, in all probability, he would have so sworn.

At the next term of the court, when the cause was called, both parties announced themselves ready for trial. My client had for her agent a kind neighbor, who saw to the summoning of her witnesses, and served as a link of communication between her and me. Her adversary was present in person, prompting his counsel, and holding earnest conversations with his only witness—his father—who stood near, with a pursy book like a Bible, under his arm. As we could neither allege that the obligation had been given for *necessaries*, nor that the defendant had confirmed it by any promise made since he came of age, there was no alternative but to dispute the fact of infancy. The great question to be tried therefore, was, whether he was under age or not, when the bond was made?—In opening the case, I stated to the jury the nature of the transaction; exhibited the bond; told them what question they were to decide, and that the burthen of proof was on the defendant, to show his infancy; touched briefly upon the general dishonesty of that defence; adjured them because of that dishonesty, and because this money was literally *the all* of my poor widowed client, to be satisfied with none but the most clear and convincing evidence of what her debtor alleged; and then recited the circumstances on which I relied, to repel his allegation. These were merely, that he had transacted business with many persons on his own account; that his father had not, for a year or two before his becoming a merchant, exerted the slightest authority over him; that his features and appearance were those of an adult; and that he had voted in an election previous to the date of the bond.

The defending counsel then rose, to make the opening statement on behalf of his client. He justified the young man for pleading infancy, by the general good policy and presumed justice of the law which authorized it, and by the particular fact that in this instance he had, through inexperience and youthful confidence, been induced by the plaintiff's artful representations, to offer her twice the value of her property. As to the question of infancy, the learned counsel said (with an air of undoubting triumph) that he would offer proof which would defy all my ingenuity to parry or elude, and any amount of skepticism in the jury to disbelieve; proof, by the oath of his client's own father, a man of unimpeachable character, that on the day when the bond bore date, the obligor was only nineteen years and some months old.

This was what I feared. The old man was sworn in solemn form (and methought the clerk propounded the oath with unwonted solemnity) to speak 'the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; so help you God!' He was then desired by my adversary to tell, if he knew, on what day of what year his son, the defendant, was born?

I objected to his answering the question, if there was a *register*, any where, of the son's birth. The register itself must be produced: no other evidence was admissible.

The court assented to my proposition. The adverse counsel and client exchanged sly looks of triumph. Their witness too, looked wise and self-important, as with an air which said 'I expected it—I am ready for you'—he produced from under his arm the pursy book above mentioned.

'Here's my son's birthday, written by me with my own hand in this here Bible. It's my own handwrite.'

'Read it, said the counsel.

The old man put on his spectacles, and read an entry, importing that 'T—— E——, son of the above' (meaning his parents, whose marriage was noted on the same page) 'was born on' such a day, 17**; being just nineteen years, eleven months and six days, before the date of the bond.

'When did you write this?' said the counsel.

'The very day after *he* was born,' said the old man nodding at his son.

'You are clear and distinct in your recollection of that!'

'O yes; for I've had the Bible ever since, and read over this register a thousand times.'

'Very well,' said the counsel again, and with a big, exulting look: 'I am satisfied—and so, I presume, are the jury. But perhaps, Mr. W., you *still* wish to cross-examine the witness?'

I certainly did wish to cross-examine him; and said so. Meantime, I had scrutinized the old man's Bible. It had no pages marked off between the two testaments, for a FAMILY RECORD, as modern Bibles have: the register of marriages, births and deaths, was written on a blank leaf at the beginning. It was observable, that all the entries, though purporting to cover twelve or fifteen years, were not only in the same hand, but made with ink of exactly the same color. Several different pens did appear to have been used; but this it struck me, might be only a finesse, to make the times of writing seem different. The identity of ink and handwriting, was extremely suspicious.

'Mr. E——,' said I 'upon your solemn oath do you say, that you wrote this entry of your son, T.'s birth, here in this Bible, on the very next day after he was born?'

'Yes, if I was to die this minute, I say so!'

'And did you write these other registers!'

'I did—at the partikkler time every one of 'em bars date.'

'Then if so, why is the ink in the *last*, exactly as old-looking as the ink in the *first*, which, you say, is fifteen years older?'

'I don't know—the long time, I suppose, has made 'em all look old alike. Can *you* see any difference in teeth, betwixt a horse that's fifteen and a horse that's twenty? Beside—the ink is pale, and here was different *pen* marks; that's evident.' And his counsel, delighted with his reply, held the book ostentatiously towards the jury; who seemed but too much of the old man's mind.

Staggered but not desperate, I again took the Bible and turned to the title page; where to my surprise and joy, I saw that it had been printed only ONE YEAR *before the bond itself had been executed!* The book had not existed, until nineteen years after the time when as the father swore, he had there registered his son's birth!

Hiding my joy, however, and composing myself as much as possible, I again, by reiterated questions, made the poor old man repeat beyond all chance for retraction or denial, his well conned story; and then by reading aloud the printed date in the title page, and showing it to the jury, I satisfied them that the book had been bought, and the entries made, in pale, oldish colored ink, with pens purposely varied, *since the present suit began, and for this very occasion.*

The wretched father sunk down in confusion, upon the witness bench. Without leaving their box and without another word of testimony, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

Philosophy.—"Philosophy is rarely found. The most perfect sample I ever met, was an old woman, who was apparently the poorest and most forlorn of the human species; so true is the maxim which all profess to believe, and none act upon invariably—viz: that all happiness does not depend on outward circumstances. The wise woman to whom I have alluded, walks to Boston, a distance of 20 or 30 miles, to sell a bag of brown thread and stockings, and then patiently walks back again with her little gains. Her dress, though tidy, is a grotesque collection of shreds and patches, coarse in the extreme.

"Why don't you come down in a wagon?" said I, when I observed she was soon to become a mother, and was evidently wearied with her long journey.

"We han't got any horse," she replied; "the neighbors are very kind to me, but they can't spare their'n; and it would cost as much to hire one, as all my thread will come to."

"You have a husband, don't he do any thing for you?".

"He is a good man, he does all he can, but he's a cripple and an invalid. He reels my yarn and specks the children's shoes. He's as kind a husband as a woman need to have."

"But his being a cripple is a heavy misfortune to you," said I.

"Why ma'am I don't look upon it in that light," replied the thread woman; "I consider that I've great reason to be thankful he never took to any bad habits."

"How many children have you?"

"Six sons and five darters, ma'am."

"Six sons and five daughters! What a family for a poor woman to support!"

"It's a family surely, ma'am; but there an't one of 'em I'd be willing to lose. They are as good children as need to be—all willing to work, and all clever to me. Even the littlest boy, when he gets a cent now and then for doing a chore, will be sure to bring it to ma'am."

"Do your daughters spin your thread?"

"No ma'am, as soon as they are big enough, they go out to service, I don't want to keep them always delving for me; they are always willing to give me what they can; but it is right and fair that they should do a little for themselves. I do all my spinning after the folks are abed."

"Don't you think you should be better off, if you had no one but yourself to provide for?"

"Why no ma'am, I don't. If I hadn't been married I should always have had to work as hard as I could, and now I can't do no more than that. My children are a great comfort to me, and I look forward to the time when they'll do as much for me as I have done for them."

"Here was true philosophy! I learned a lesson from that poor woman which I shall not soon forget."

The Mulberry Culture.—Among those to whom this part of the United States, in fact the whole country, are much indebted for the wide spread of the mulberry, and the implantation of this new vegetable gold mine upon our soil, are the Messrs. Prince, of Flushing, L. I. father and son. Their nursery and hot-houses have for many years been the favorite resort of those who wished for the choicest varieties of fruits and flowers.—They have now struck on a new vein, and it would be almost incredible to state what their industry has achieved even within the *last six months.*—Together with French importations of the Multicaulis and Alpine, and his own extensive plantings, the younger Mr. Prince has disseminated 400,000 trees through the country in that short period and realized a *clear profit of two hundred thousand dollars!* Our hot suns are found admirable for both species, the growth being four times greater in the same time than in France or Italy. Shady, clouded England cannot go into this culture, destined, in America, to supply Europe with the *raw material*, which even now brings, by its superior strength and quality, *a third* more in price than the foreign. The Alpine Mulberry is preferable in the Northern States.

N. Y. Star.

A politician, who has no resources of his own, always connects himself with some great temporary excitement; just as hungry a shark rushes along in the wake of a ship, to pick up the damaged provisions, amputated limbs, and even old shoes, that may be thrown overboard.

A good idea properly promulgated.—A suitor appeared in court in London, about the 20th of last month, and was about making known the grounds of his application, when the judges told him that they had already made a decision fatal to his plea.

The suitor confessed his utter ignorance of any such decision.

'It was in all the newspapers,' said the Court.

"But I do not see the newspapers," said the man.

"That is not our fault." replied the judges. "*You should see the newspapers, and every other man should.*"

Some wag in the West, who cannot forbear to perpetrate a joke, when occasion falls in his way, even though it be one of serious and melancholy interest, suggests that the government might soon put an end to the Florida war by making each Indian a Sub-Treasurer! Six months, he says, would be sufficient to drive, by this system every savage out of the country.

Ever since the dissolution of the U. S. Bank as a National Institution, the different States of the Union seem to have vied with each other in their experiments on the currency, and their attempts to regulate banking by legislation. The different systems pursued by the different States must naturally tend to bring the banking interests into collision, and promote that disarrangement of the currency which it is the general interest to avoid. Following the example of New York, a number of the States have passed laws making real estate the basis of Bank capital; thus attempting to make *fixed* property answer the same end as moveable property, or coin. Michigan has even gone so far as to propose to make real estate a legal tender in the payment of debts; a measure directly at variance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States: The idea is of itself not new; but was, as far back as 1720, the basis of John Law's famous Mississippi scheme, by which on its explosion, the Government of France became insolvent to the amount of 2,696,400,000 livres, laying the foundation of that train of evils which eventuated in the revolution of 1791. The rise of property in this country, and the facility with which bonds and mortgages may be converted into banking securities, has already erected a system of credit upon this description of property, which is rapidly increasing. In New York alone, there are probably $30,000,000 of incorporated capital secured in this manner, and the popularity of the system seems still to progress. We are yet to learn how the institutions of this class may stand the test of adversity, while our legislature seems disposed to cut adrift from the old system, and commit the welfare of the business community to an experiment which has as yet given no evidence of its stability.

N. Y. Herald.

Economy.—A slight knowledge of human nature will show that when a man gets on a little in the world, he is desirous of getting on a little further. Such is the growth of provident habits, that it has been said, if a journeyman lay by the first five shillings, his fortune is made. Those who have bestowed attention on the state of the laboring poor, have declared they seldom knew an instance of one who had saved money coming to the parish. Moreover, those individuals who save money are better workmen; if they do not their work better, they behave better, and are more respectable. In proportion as individuals save a little money, their morals are much better; they husband that little, and they behave better for knowing they have a little stake in society. It is scarcely necessary to remark than habits of thoughtfulness and frugality are *at all times* of immense importance.

When an individual only suffers himself by the consequences of thoughtlessness, indolence, or folly, he may possibly be excused, nay, shining abilities and some of the nobler virtues may half sanctify a heedless character; but where God and nature have entrusted the welfare of others to his care, where the trust is sacred and the ties are dear, that man must be far gone in selfishness, or strangely lost to reflection, whom these connexions will not rouse to exertions.

Washington.—The following analysis of the epochs in the life of Gen. Washington, is made out from "Sparks' Life of Washington," which has just appeared.

George Washington attended school till he was sixteen years old. From sixteen to nineteen his time was spent in surveying; part of the time in a public capacity. From nineteen to twenty he was absent several months in the West Indies, with a sick brother, and the remainder of the time at home, selling his deceased brother's estate. From twenty to twenty-six he was in the French and Indian war. At twenty-six he was married, and resided, as a private citizen, on his estate at Mount Vernon, till he was forty-three. At this age he was chosen commander-in-chief of the American Army, which station he held eight years, and retired at the age of fifty-one to Mount Vernon. From fifty-one to fifty-seven he passed at Mount Vernon, in agricultural pursuits. At the age of fifty-seven he was chosen President of the United States, which office he held eight years, and retired again to his favorite pursuits at Mount Vernon, at the age of sixty-five. Here he resided till his decease—three years. He died at the age of sixty-eight.

We find the following article in the Richmond Whig. The note is dated from Henrico County:

A small incident happened at a cock-fight in this county last Saturday, too good to be lost. It was this:—The Van Buren candidate for Congress pitted a cock and called him "*Van Buren*," a Whig pitted another against him, and called him "Henry Clay." *Clay* made one pass at *Van*, when the latter took to his scrapers and scampered away in high style.

"Coming events cast their shadows before."

Is it possible that in any part of Virginia, the candidates for Congress, attend "cock fights," and even join in the "sport!"

There is no weakness more common than that which prompts us to suppose ourselves objects of persecution. Few people, comparatively, are sufficiently conspicuous to become marks for persecution to level at. Hence it is, that the possession of this belief, implies a mistaken sense of one's importance.

The husbands and lovers of plain women, must be able to discover in them beauties hidden from common view; why then, is Cupid painted blind? He is, rather, Argus eyed.

To which would people have the greatest objection, a window in the breast or the head?

Those habits which dignify or dishonor manhood obtain their shape and complexion during our earlier years. The fruits of summer and autumn vegetate in the spring, and the harvest of old age germinates in youth.

Lawyers find their fees in the faults of our nature; just as wood-peckers get their worms out of the rotten parts of trees.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

NEW HANOVER WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting held in the Court House of New Hanover on the 24th of April, Alex. Anderson was called to the Chair, and John McRae appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting, as briefly stated by the Chairman, was to appoint delegates to a convention proposed to be held at Clinton, Sampson county, on the 1st May.

The meeting being now prepared for business, Gen. Montesquieu W. Campbell moved,

That John Walker, Joshua G. Wright and John Hill be appointed a Committee to draft resolutions, and nominate delegates to said convention. The motion prevailed, and the Committee, after retiring for a short time, made the following report, through Mr. J. G. Wright, which was accepted by the meeting.

We look upon it not only as a constitutional right but as a social duty, to meet together openly and peaceably to deliberate upon our political duties, and to redress our public grievances—and we believe few occasions have occurred in the history of our country more imperatively demanding the exercise of these rights.

We oppose the present Representative of this district, and we desire most ardently to supersede him, because he is the devoted follower of a party whose principles we dread, abominate, and contemn. With it nothing is fixed, no principle is settled, no usage, no institution is hallowed. Poor expediency is the star of its worship, and its light guides it only to its own ends and interests. It has moved forward in the road of blind experiments—every tyro construing our sacred constitution as he understands it—assailing all the established institutions of the land, until at length it has laid its impious hand upon the very ark of our salvation. The Supreme Court of the United States is now the object of its denunciation, and when this is levelled, anarchy and agrarianism are indeed triumphant.

If it be necessary to descend to particulars:—we oppose the party, and its Representative from this district, because of their adherence to the thrice rejected Subtreasury project, a project insecure and dangerous as a mere fiscal agent, but doubly dangerous to the liberties of the people, from the patronage it confers, and from its placing the purse as well as the sword in the hands of our rulers.

We object to the party and its Representative here, because of their views in reference to the public domain. The public lands are the property of all the States, won by the blood and treasure of the old thirteen; and he does not represent our views or interests, who would wrest them from the old States for the benefit of the new, or who could sacrifice upon the altar of party so valuable a legacy.

We oppose the present Administration on account of the unjust system of proscription practised against honest men, because their political opinions were not in harmony with the dogmas of the dominant party, and also for its political profligacy, in elevating to stations of dignity and importance partisans, whose only merit has been their allegiance to all the heresies that faction could advance, and in continuing them in such stations, after they have been found guilty of the most flagrant corruption.

Resolved, therefore, That we approve the object of the proposed Convention at Clinton, to nominate a Whig Candidate for this District, and that the following gentlemen be appointed our Delegates, viz: D. B. Baker, James Burney, Montesq. W. Campbell, William B. Meares, Robt. H. Cowan, Dr. W. J. Harris, John Walker, John Hill, John McRae, David Thilly, and T. H. Wright.

The following resolution was offered by F. C. Hill, and passed without a dissenting voice.

Resolved, That we hope and firmly believe Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Bladen and Columbus will march shoulder to shoulder with Brunswick and New Hanover in the impending contest, and do the State such service in the hour of need, that all good men will do them reverence.

The following resolution was then introduced and passed unanimously.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the Resolutions introduced by Kenneth Rayner, into the last Legislature of N. Carolina, and passed by that body upon the subject of the Sub-Treasury, the Public Domain, &c., and that we equally disapprove and denounce the time-serving conduct of our Senators in Congress in reference thereto, as inconsistent with their pretended republican principles, the expressed wishes of the people, and THEIR OWN DECLARATIONS—that in retaining their seats they have pursued an evasive and unmanly course, alike disgraceful to Senators and unworthy of men, and have exemplified the principle of the "SPOILS TO THE VICTORS." If North Carolina is true to herself, they will yet be driven from seats they so unworthily occupy and be only allowed to "CAST ONE LONGING LINGERING LOOK BEHIND."

Upon motion of Col. Campbell, the Secretary and F. C. Hill were appointed to prepare and publish the proceedings of this meeting in the Wilmington papers, and further, to request that they be copied by the Whig press throughout the State.

The meeting then adjourned.

FEDERAL WHIGGERY.

Among the many cant phrases to be found in the vocabulary of the modern Democrats, none are oftener used by the office seeking portion of the party, than the one at the head of this article.

Not a speech is made by one of these immaculate democratic office hunters which is not profusely interlarded with such choice sayings as "Bank Whigs," "*Federal Whigs*" and the like, as if all the Federalism and all the Bankism of the land were confined to the ranks of the Whigs, when every one at all acquainted with the political history of our country, knows that Gen. Washington signed the first Bank charter, and that the late United States Bank was incorporated by a Republican Congress and approved by a Republican President, if indeed these patent Democrats will allow that James Madison shall be considered a Republican. The truth is, if we were in search of the rankest Federalists in all the land we would go at once to many of the strongest supporters, as they are the *greatest favorites* of this very Democratic Administration. We need only refer to such men as Taney, Wall, Ingersoll, Buchanan and the like, men who if they had one Republican hair on their heads would pluck it out by the roots and *plug up the hole to prevent another from springing in its place*. Hear their principles from their own lips. Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll makes the following declaration:

"If I had been capable of reason and reflection when the American colonies took up arms against the mother country, I should have been a Tory; nor can I ever consider that an appellation of reproach."

Mr. Garret D. Wall, U. S. Senator, uses the following language:

"Here, sir, in the presence of the American people, I avow that I was a Federalist, and acted with that party, zealously and actively, so long as their flag waved in New Jersey."

Senator Buchanan, the Van Buren candidate for the Vice Presidency, says—

"If I thought I had one drop of democratic blood in my veins I would let it out."

Our readers are aware that during the last fall, when Mr. Ritchie was wont to abuse the Sub-Treasury scheme, he was choked off from his opposition to it by a threat of the party to establish a paper in Richmond in opposition to the Enquirer, which paper was to be edited by Mr. Theophilus Fisk, a thorough going whole hog partizan of the Administration. This individual whose devotion to Mr. Van Buren and his party some can question, while in Washington last February, wrote to Virginia as follows:

"I neglected to mention that Mr. Rives in reply to Mr. Roane alluded to Mr. Wall, of New Jersey, and Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, as being incompetent to instruct him in the principles of republicanism, they having been old Federalists. His remarks were pungent and severe, and must have been felt by Mr. Buchanan, with that withering sensation their scathing nature was so well calculated to inspire. I have been immeasurably astonished to see the champions of old Hartford Convention Federalism, stealing into our ranks with their *name* changed, and immediately elected to high offices of profit and trust, to the exclusion of the honest Democrats who have borne the burthen and heat of the day. There are few men in our country who have reviled the Democratic party more grossly, who have endeavored more industriously to heap odium and disgrace upon our principles, than Mr. Buchanan. His fourth of July oration delivered in eighteen hundred and sixteen, equals any thing in that line of abuse now upon record. I have yet to learn that he has ever changed his *principles* since that libellous document was published to the world. He speaks in laudatory terms of the old Federal party—declares they were highminded and honorable men; and rarely makes a speech that he does not plaster over some of the opposition men with the honeyed words of personal compliment.—He opposes the re-charter of an United States Bank, to be sure—I know not on what ground unless it be that the little Banks, of which he is the champion on all occasions, would be less profitable in that case. I consider that he is doing more to retard the progress of Democratic principles, than any man here; and yet the *Metropolitan* has named him as a candidate for the next Vice Presidency! Mr. Webster is also a candidate for the same office, and should the question be narrowed down to these two, I should infinitely prefer Mr. Webster. He is the best Democrat of the twain, and by far the ablest Statesman, immeasurably superior in every respect, to the Federal Senator from Pennsylvania.

It was the great error of Gen. Jackson, the appointing of old Federalists to office. For instance, Louis McLane, of Delaware, the only man that ever had the unblushing hardihood to defend the odious Hartford Convention, was appointed Secretary of State, Minister to England, &c. Had not another Federalist been Secretary of State, the abominable Proclamation would have never scattered the Democratic party to the four winds. I have long seen the crying evil of electing these enemies of freedom to places of trust and I here enter my solemn protest against the practice. I will oppose this dishonest policy while I have breath. The people in my own immediate neighborhood shall not be cheated by such treachery, while I have power to prevent it, even if I stand *in a minority of one*—in consequence of protesting against such suicidal policy."

After this evidence from a favorite member of the Democratic party itself, let no slang whanging office seeking demagogue presume to say any thing of the Federalism of the Whigs. They have more of that sin about themselves, than can be washed out by all the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.—*Danville Reporter.*

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND NOW?

A full meeting of the "*Democratic Convention*" is called for Monday evening next, at half past 7, the hour when all beasts and birds of prey go forth to seek whom and what they may devour, at the Jackson reading rooms. Punctual attendance is requested, as the "Committee will be prepared to *make their report*." Report in respect to *what or whom?* Having decapitated the Post Master, will not that suffice to gorge the hungry pack even for a month? Or has the smell of blood about the Post office served to madden the disappointed expectants, and whetted their appetite for *victims!* Is this enlightened respectable secret committee, appointed in the night, and doing their work in the dark, to "report" who more shall go *out*, and who go *in*? What a spectacle this, for a young and *free* people, boasting of the known and *tangible responsibility* of *all* concerned in the administration of their government! Thus to see, in a city of 100,000 people, an obscure, irresponsible jacobinical club, holding their nocturnal orgies, and there dispensing all the public trusts and salaries raised by an equal tax on all the people! and this is called *democracy!* Would that some Hogarth or Cruikshank would pencil this cabal of Van Buren's trusted counsellors, in secret session for the trial of Mr. C. or Mr. F. or Mr. G. or Mr. M. Imagine, reader, the Secretary reading a bill of indictment against some craven sprout of a leading and influential old family of the old dominion, his official life or death hanging on the issue—behold him when told to "lift up your right hand" and answer 'guilty or not guilty,' put in his letter of prayer and supplication for mercy! and then how grateful he seems for "small favours" when told "you are respited for the present—but "remember—you shall be watched to see that you take an "active interest" in the success of the administration." Our guillotine must contract no rust—Skinner's blood is not yet dry upon its blade, and John and Joe and Sam and Bill have well earned a portion of the "spoils" and are not yet *quite* ready to be put off with "old clothes."

There is no fancy in this. It is fact; it cannot be denied. Whether it be known to our fellow citizens—whether it be known to "the party, or not, it is a fact of indisputable certainty, that a cabal in this city sits in judgment upon all the incumbents of office under the General Government—that this cabal deposes whom it pleases and sets up whom it lists—and it is true that, within the last month, the Naval Officer of the Port, when threatened with the exercise of its power, humbly deprecated its wrath in a written supplication, and was spared—*spared*—not by the President—not by the Secretary of the Treasury—but spared—reprieved—by this irresponsible and self constituted club which sits in secret and carries out its decrees in silence and stealth. It is true that one or two of the officers of the Custom House—men who, if they cannot boast that in their veins runs the blood of those who had a share in our revolutionary struggle, are yet mindful of their own personal honor,—have spurned and defied the power of this tribunal and dared it to do its worst—but we shall see how long their official existence can consist with their contumacy to this midnight power.

Fontenelle.—Wit, or even what the French term *esprit*, seems little compatible with feeling. Fontenelle was a great egotist, and thought of nothing but himself. One of his old acquaintance went one day to see him at his country house, and said he had come to eat a bit of dinner. "What shall we have? Do you like 'sparagus?" said Fontenelle. "If you please; but with oil." "Oil! I prefer them with sauce." "But sauce disagrees with me," replied the guest. "Well, well, we shall have them with oil." Fontenelle then went out to give his orders; but on his return found his poor acquaintance dead of an apoplexy. Running to the head of the stairs, he called out "Cook! dress the 'sparagus with sauce.

Another Fever.—A variety of cotton seed is how selling in Alabama at fifty cents a kernel!

The citizens of Boston have presented the widow of Mr. Curtis, who, our readers will recollect, was killed last week on the Worcester Rail Road, of which he was Superintendent, with from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

STATE LANDS.

We have been politely furnished, at our request, with the following interesting particulars on the subject of the STATE LANDS. We will endeavour to inform ourself upon this subject, and will then bring it again to the attention of our readers.

The State owns in the counties of Hyde, Washington and Tyrrel, from 70 to 80,000 acres of swamp lands, which it is proposed to drain under the direction of the Board of the Literary Fund, by two canals, the one from Pungo Lake to Pungo River, the other from Alligator Lake to Rutman's Creek, each of the canals to be about six and a half miles long, which will drain, in addition to the State lands, a large quantity of land owned by individuals, subject to assessment to be made by commissioners appointed for that purpose. The greater part of this land is purely vegetable, reposing on a clay subsoil, and a portion of it is covered with a large growth of cypress, poplar, and gum. The timbered lands lie near the lakes, and the canals could be used for the purpose of carrying down the timber.

Such lands on Mattamuskeet, when prepared for cultivation, sell readily at $40 per acre. The whole expense of drainage will probably be from $120,000 to $130,000.

This is the beginning of a system of drainage, which, it is hoped, will be successfully prosecuted in other parts of the State.

There are large quantities of land owned by the State in Jones, Carteret, Brunswick, and other counties.

NOTE.—I forgot in the memoranda which I gave, to say, that the State Lands are from 14 to 16 feet above the level of Pungo River; and that Lands stated to be in Brunswick are in Brunswick and Columbus.

The Madison Papers.—Messrs. Langtree & O'Sullivan, of Washington City, have in press, (to be issued in July,) the Papers of Mr. Madison, containing a complete and accurate report of the Debates in the Convention which framed the Constitution. The work is to consist of two distinct parts, the first containing the only records known to exist of Debates in the Congress of the Confederation. The publishers say:—"Among the important papers preserved with the Debates, is the celebrated Draft of a Constitution prepared by Alexander Hamilton, never before published, and of which the very existence has been heretofore doubted or denied. As a whole, this work may be safely pronounced the most valuable and important on the history and theory of the American government, which has ever been published, or, from the nature of things, can be; and which, while that government endures, will continue to be the most infallible commentary on its tendency and doctrines."

The work is to be published in two large volumes, royal octavo, uniform with Sparks' fine edition of Washington and Franklin. Price $6 per copy, bound in embossed muslin.—*Richmond Whig.*

We had opportunity, at the late Silk Convention held in this city, to examine the various specimens of manufactures that were there exhibited; and though we do not possess much skill in matters of this kind, we were gratified with what we saw on that occasion. Among the articles, were 44 hanks of sewing silk, produced by Mr. George Olmsted, of East Hartford, and manufactured by S. Church, Esq. of Bethlem, in this state, on a machine the cost of which was only fifty dollars. As far as we were able to judge, this silk was of a superior quality—little if anything inferior to the Italian.

There were samples of stuffs for vest patterns, of a very handsome figure, and fine quality, manufactured in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and a sample of black satin, made at the same place, of uncommon firmness of texture, and beauty of appearance.

Very handsome silks for ladies' dresses, manufactured at Northampton, Mass. were exhibited, which were finished in handsome style, and were apparently durable.

Specimens of stuffs for watch-guards, made also at Northampton, were shewn, which were strong and handsome, three hundred yards of which, it was stated, were woven in a single day, by a girl of 14 years of age; while, it was alleged, that in England, 50 yards were considered a good day's work. The machine on which this article was manufactured, was of domestic invention.

It was stated in the convention, that Indian corn and Morus Multicaulis trees might be planted at the same time, and before the grain from the former could be ground for hasty-pudding or hominy, the silk raised from the latter might be manufactured, and made into dresses for the ladies.

Sewing silk has been made by the 24th of July, from trees planted between the 9th and the 15th of May.

A female, who had been employed a number of years in the silk business in the eastern part of Connecticut, was able to do five times as much from the Morus Multicaulis, as from the White Mulberry.

Young children, and persons in extreme old age, are able to employ themselves pleasantly and profitably in the silk business, as now carried on.

Connecticut Courant.

A narrow escape.—Hamilton C. Jones, Esq., Editor of the Watchman, of this place, in attempting to descend into his Well by a chain and bucket, with the view to ascertain whether it had been *well cleaned out* by a man whom he had employed for that purpose, had not been let down more than six feet, when the chain gave way, and he was precipitated to the bottom, a distance of near forty feet. Although greatly shocked by the fall, he was able to fasten the chain around his body and was soon drawn up, considerably bruised but we are happy to say, not seriously injured.—*Salisbury Carolinian.*

In the United States Circuit Court now in session in St. Louis, in the case of the United States *vs.* Lieutenant EATON, for money retained by him under a claim for services rendered and not pertaining to his office, the jury returned a verdict for the United States for about $2,700.

The suit against Gen. GRATIOT is now progressing before the Court.—*Repub.*

Tennessee.—The canvass in this State waxes warmer and warmer. Governor Cannon and Colonel Polk are traversing the State, delivering speeches, and electioneering in western style. Mr. Polk, in one of his speeches, stated that when he announced himself a candidate for the office of Governor, he had understood that Governor Cannon was not to be a candidate. We think here he spoke the honest sentiment of his heart. Cannon follows him every where and avails himself of every chance to call him to account. We extract the following from Cannon's speech delivered at Murfreesborough, and reported for the Nashville Banner, in relation to the "old chief." The character of General Jackson is freely descanted upon in his own State.

"You observe fellow countrymen, that my competitor appears to take pleasure in referring you to General Jackson's military achievements—to his having fought the Indians sucessfully, and to the manner in which he pointed that long significant finger, at Washington, whenever he wished to make it understood that his will was to be obeyed! Well gentlemen, said the Governor, I and some of you had something to do in fighting the Indians also. As you well know, I never have been a favorite with my opponent's highly eulogized "Old Chief." His popularity never bore me along to smiles and fortune. I never clung to the skirts of his cost, or when danger approached, jumped into his pocket. I have known him long, and met his displeasure before now. If my competitor can boast of having rode smoothly upon the billows of the Old Chief's popularity, I can say with truth that I have had to stem the buffetings of his wrath.

"Fellow citizens, some of you remember the time when our army was reposing on this side of the Coosa—that Gen. Jackson deputed my regiment and another to cross that turbulent stream and attack the enemy in his strong holds—that we went as we were ordered, while Genl. Jackson lay on this side in security—that we suffered much from fatigue and hunger—that we found the enemy strong and powerful, but beat him triumphantly—and returned conquerors! But suppose we had been beaten, cut off, slain, how long would it have been before Genl. Jackson would have been found on this side of the Tennessee? I may be mistaken, but I have always thought there was a motive which governed the selection of who should cross the Coosa on that perilous occasion. I have been opposed to the old Chief on many occasions. I remember the time that emphatic finger, my competitor loves so well to describe, was first pointed at *me*. I was on the jury to try, in Williamson, old Mr. Magnus, on a charge of murdering Patton Anderson, (Genl. Jackson's friend.)—We were sworn to bring in a true verdict. We did so according to our judgments, and when I handed the verdict in, General Jackson pointed that "long, significant finger" at me and said, in his peculiar manner,—"*I'll mark you, young man!*" And, said the Governor, I believe he has kept his promise pretty faithfully to this day. He used to think that General Jackson was a tyrant by nature and education. He had witnessed his movements on many occasions—seen his various plans of operations when he had his clans about him and he always would have clans, but no man in them to follow him who would not be his tool and his slave."

Robert A. Burton, Esq., formerly of Lincoln County, in this State, is announced in the Nashville papers, as a Candidate for Congress in that District, in opposition to Mr. Bell, the late Representative.—*Carolinian.*

And Gen. Daniel L. Barringer, formerly a Member of Congress from the Wake District in North Carolina, is the Whig candidate for Congress in Mr. Speaker Polk's late District.

Swindling.—In the whole history of fraud, from the South Sea bubble down to the present time, a more astounding disclosure was never made than in the recent investigation before the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, into the Banking operations of a certain Dr. Dyott, of that City, a Loco Foco of the most approved stamp. The testimony submitted to the Court proved a most extensive system of fraud used by Dyott in the management of a concern called the "Manual Labor Bank," got got up by him in May 1837. He commenced the Banking business with only *two hundred and sixty-eight Dollars* in Specie and an amount of Drugs, Glassware, and Bills receivable (of persons insolvent) to the amount of *two hundred thou and Dollars*. This was his Capital Stock. He contrived, by several devices to induce Mechanics and other laboring men to deposit in his Bank to a large amount. The concern went on for a long time in apparent prosperity, but was finally closed last Fall. It is known that Dr. Dyott issued notes to an enormous amount (between one and two hundred thousand Dollars) and with the money deposited with him purchased Real Estate at extravagant prices. On the 1st of July, he sold out on a credit to his sons, his stock of Drugs and Glassware. Of this property, he had previously made a deed to Trustees, as security for his Banking operations. In June 1838, his Ware Houses contained about $200,000 worth of Drugs and Glass. From that month, until last December, his goods were secretly carried away, with the exception of a small remnant subsequently sold on an execution in favor of Dyott's son-in-law. Where the principal part was carried, has not been discovered. Thus has the community, especially the laboring portion, of Philadelphia, been diddled by a most gross imposture.

Raleigh Register.

Mr. Duane, late Secretary of the Treasury, has published a Narrative and a Correspondence between him and Gen. Jackson, concerning the removal of the Deposites. The publication is spoken of as highly interesting.

In a letter, which Mr. D. wrote to a friend soon after his entrance into office, he alludes to the Kitchen Cabinet, and thus speaks of Kendall:

"However grevious it may be to suppose such a thing, it is true, that there is an IRRESPONSIBLE CABAL having more power than the people are aware of."—"Mr. Kendall I have seen but four times in my life up to the present hour, and, at no time have I been in his presence longer than about ten minutes. All I can say, is that his conduct to Mr. H. Clay, never seemed to be that of a pure man. Consequently as it is in my nature to be repelled or attracted at once, I have obeyed my impulse in avoiding him."

Among the passengers who sailed for England from New York in the Great Western steam packet, besides M. Pontois, Minister of France to the United States, and Mr. Cowell, there were Mr. Jackson, late Representative in Congress from Georgia, Dr. Foltz, Hospital Surgeon U. S. N. for the Mediterranean, Major Van Buren (late Secretary to the President) and Lady, and some eighty others.—*Nat. Intell.*

Strawberries have made their appearance in the New Orleans market, and may be had at the moderate rate of thirteen dollars per quart, or four cents a piece by retail.

AN HONEST SUB-TREASURER.

The True American of yesterday, says the N. O. Bulletin, publishes the following account of the trial of our worthy fellow-citizen, Mr. Cannon, charged by the Government with defalcation:

"We are informed that the suit against Maurice Cannon, formerly Receiver of the Public Moneys in this city, was tried on Monday last, in the U. S. District Court, presided by Judge Lawrence. The Jury, after thoroughly investigating the accounts between the Government and Mr. Cannon, acquitted the latter of all indebtedness. It will be remembered that Mr. Cannon was reported by the Secretary of the Treasury, as a defaulter to a very large sum—more than one hundred thousand dollars, we believe. It now turns out that no such sum is due, nay, not one cent. Well, who has the money? Levi Woodbury or some of his creditors, or clerks, no doubt. A transcript of Mr. Cannon's account, sent from the Treasury Office, was read on the trial. It bears evidence on its face of the most shameful inaccuracy, neglect, and false charging. Sums paid out by Mr. Cannon, by direct orders from the Department, were not credited to him; deposits made, and which have been used by the Department, are also left uncredited. The great object of the accountants in Washington seems to be to show the funds of the Government to be in any other hands but their own.

"At the next Congress a new vein must be opened—we must see how much money has been pocketed by Levi himself, and with which he thinks proper to charge others. But what is most vexatious is to see an innocent sub-treasurer (so rare, precious and wonderful a creature) harrassed with suits by his ungrateful Government. Moreover, we are told that he was sued, without any previous amicable demand, or direct information of the balance against him. An exception to the suit was taken, on the ground that the law enacted, that suit should be instituted only when a party 'refuses or neglects to pay a balance reported against him,' shall be sued, &c. Now Mr. Cannon says that he never neglected or refused to pay; for no demand was ever made, and consequently the neglect was on the other side. He has received no communications from the Treasury Department, though its books three years ago showed a balance against him of two hundred thousand dollars! But this is not all: Mr. Cannon intends to move for a new trial, with a hope of going the Government ox; for, he asserts that there is a balance in his favor, amounting to several hundred dollars.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

There is no point in which the weakness of the administration party is more glaringly manifested than in its efforts to implicate the Whig party with abolition, and to hide the deformity of the Loco-foco party by false and vain charges against their adversaries. The ablitionists are divided into two classes, those who aim at the total abolition of slavery, and those who aim only at the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Of these classes there are none in the slave-holding States of any account. Every person who lives in slaveholding States must be fully impressed with the degraded condition and character of the free blacks, and to add to their number would only be to increase an evil which prevails to a great extent not only in slave States, but in the free States also. So strikingly is this observed that even the masters of good slaves who wish to reward their fidelity are unwilling to emancipate them except upon the condition that they colonize themselves in Africa. It must then follow that true philanthropy would suggest the colonization of the free before the emancipation of the slave. The great body of the abolitionists reside in the northern and eastern States. They are more distinguished for their activity than their numbers. They are not countenanced to any extent by the intelligent, and it is only among those who are ignorant of the condition of the slaves and of the institutions of the South generally that the subscribers to the abolition petitions will be found.—Great as is their dislike to slavery we know that they would hold in greater detestation the imigration of blacks among them. Except in the large cities, the blacks are rarely to be found at the North. The farmers of the interior will not have a black on their premises either as a servant or as a workman. It is impossible therefore that any great political party will identify with the abolitionists to a serious extent. It is true that some unthinking partizans in their zeal for success will be disposed to tamper with the abolition as well as religious opinions of others with a view of securing their support, as was the case of the Loco-focos in Ohio last year, who obtained a victory by the abolition excitement they created because the Whig Governor delivered up to the State of Kentueky one who had offended against the slave laws of that State. But the whigs refused to resort to such low arts. When Governor Seward was approached by the abolitionists of New York he repudiated their doctrines and was opposed by them. Lieut. Governor Bradish sided with the abolitionists, and the whigs to a considerable extent refused to vote for him. His vote in the city of New York fell several hundred short of Seward's. If we are to look to men for a sanction to the wild doctrines of abolitionism, we would cite Van Buren as an example of one who in the Convention for amending the constitution of New York, advocated and voted for the provision giving the right of suffrage to free negroes. The granting of this right in New York has perhaps done more towards giving an impetus to abolitionism than any other public act of the country. That there are some public men of the North who are abolitionists, we freely admit but we deny that they belong to the whig party exclusively. In the last Congress there were not two more violent abolitionists than Mr. Morris of the Senate and Dr. Duncan of the House of Representatives, both Loco-Focos. The Whigs of the Southern States to a man went against abolitionism. They were unwilling, many of them, even to give a sanction to the reception of the petitions, though for the purpose of being laid on the table with a reading. And yet, with all these facts before the people, the Globe and Richmond Enquirer are filled day after day with articles denouncing the Whigs as abolitionists, and when they are hard pressed for a reason of their charge, their reply is, the abolitionists reside at the North, and the recent elections show that a majority of the North are Whigs—ergo, the Whigs are abolitionists. This argument will do very well at the South, but upon the same principle we can show that the Whigs are opposed to abolition because the states of Maryland, North Carolina Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky, are opposed to abolition, and it is well known that a majority of those States are Whigs also. This attempt to draw off the attention of the people of the Southern States from the abuses and corruptions of the administration, and the still greater abuses yet in store, if the Sub-treasury scheme can be carried through, will we have no doubt, fail with the cause of its projectors and terminate in the complete success of those who are warring against the anti-American and anti-Republican tendency of Van Burenism.

In the estimates made at the South, for the cotton crop of 1838-9, there is a wonderful discrepancy. At Mobile men of information and judgment say that the crop will fall short 450,000 bales, while at New Orleans the deficiency is estimated at not more than 150,000 bales. The receipts this year, compared with the last, have been 260,000 bales at New Orleans, 110,000 at Charleston and Savannah, and 60,000 in Alabama and Florida, in all 430,000 bales less than at the same time last year.

FROM FLORIDA.

From the correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.

GAREY'S FERRY, April 12.

My Dear Sir.—Gen. Macomb, I presume you have heard, has arrived here, and is empowered to treat with the Indians, allowing them to remain in the territory within prescribed limits. As soon as they become aware of this, it is thought that the war will be at an end. They are rather tired of it. They have been prevented from making their crops of corn and their ammunition is nearly exhausted.

A party of Indians, some 15 or 20, were met on the Santa Fe river by a party of volunteers, and were several times fired on. There was no one killed, and one negro was taken by the whites.—The Indians fired but one gun.

Gen. Macomb will leave shortly for Fort Kinmore in the interior of the Indian country. Five companies of 2d Dragoons are to leave shortly for the North; all of the 4th Artillery, save one company, Capt. Harvey Brown's, have left for the North.

Upper Canada.—The Kingston Herald says, non-intercourse is the order of the day between Canada and the United States. The steamboats of both countries run only to their own ports. Indeed so far is this carried, that we have been informed the settries at Brockville and Prescott fire on the American boats even in the day time. The U. S. steamer was fired on last week, and an American schooner received several balls. And even one of our own schooners, that came to Brockville in the night, was fired on before they could cast anchor. They were hailed from the shore, but could not hear from the noise, and five or six shots were fired on them.—One of the balls passed close between two of the men. This practice should be instantly stopped, as it not only incurs the danger of killing innocent persons, but also must provoke retaliation, and an active border war. We trust the Lt. Governor will immediately suppress this conduct. On the other side, a quantity of oak plank, &c. was lying at Ogdensburgh for the Hon. John Hamilton's steamboat at Prescott, and when it was known where the plank was going, some "sympathizers" set fire to it and burnt up the whole.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—We are glad to hear of the energy and spirit with which this work continues to be pressed. The fine bridge over Crab Tree Creek, three miles from this City, is just completed, and is a good specimen of neat and substantial work. It is 312 feet in length, supported by a single *centre* Pier.

Raleigh Register.

Good Business.—It is stated in the U. S. Gazette, that the receipts of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad for the month of March, amounted to $49,350, an immense income for a new company, and rarely, if ever exceeded. We congratulate those who have had the principal management in this important work, upon the success of their great and important exertions, and while they benefit themselves and those whom they represent, the community itself also derives advantage from the operations on such an important link in the great chain of national improvement.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Wheat Crop.—The Charlotte Journal, on the authority of a gentleman well qualified to judge, says that in that region there has not been for the last ten years such a prospect for an abundant crop of wheat. We are much gratified in being able to add, that the prospect hereabouts is equally flattering. Should no untoward circumstance mar this prospect, the labors of the agriculturist will doubtless, throughout all the country, be abundantly rewarded.

Hillsborough Recorder.

Mr. Webster.—A Boston paper mentions that the Hon. Daniel Webster is about to visit Europe with his family, and that he will embark from New York about the first of May for Liverpool, returning in the autumn.

On this subject the New York Commercial says: "Mr. Webster is desirous of visiting Europe the present season, if he can so arrange his business as to be able to leave it. He does not, however, expect to embark at the time mentioned—certainly not earlier than the 8th."

General Hamilton declared recently in Texas, that the Anglo-Saxon race are essentially a debt-paying people. They may be; but the exceptions to the rule are so numerous that it is fair to infer that the General never had the honor to publish a newspaper, or he would not have made so sweeping an assertion. He would rather have qualified it by saying that they were "good but tuff," to quote the favorite endorsement of a newspaper collector when he wished to distinguish the accounts of those who could pay but would'nt pay.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The manner in which the late pacific news from England has been received universally throughout the country, shows very conclusively that the "war fever," if it ever existed at all here, has entirely abated. There seems to be a general, pervading desire that there should be no interruption to the peaceful relations which now exist between the two nations. Young and old, rich and poor, farmers, merchants, mechanics—all join in the hope for peace.

There is something pleasing in this spectacle. It is consoling to the philanthropist. Surely, in this respect, the world *has* improved in these "latter days."

Alexandria Gazette.

Mr. Biddle still in the field.—We perceive by an advertisement in the Pennsylvanian, that Mr. Nicholas Biddle, generally called by the *democrats*, Nick Biddle, is in the field yet, being *President* of the "Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture," and is still engaged in his unholy practices of "bribing" and "buying up" the people, by offering premiums or prizes of $10 for turnips, $5 for carrots, $6 for parsnips, and other such like enormities. We submit the case to the Richmond Enquirer and Dr. Brockenbrough, the President of the Bank of Virginia, as our indignation is so excessive at this audacious proceeding as totally to disqualify us from proceeding in a decorous strain. We can only take up and repeat the cry, in view of this alarming business—"*To Arms! To Arms.*"

Alex. Gaz.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1839.

HARD TIMES.—We give a conspicuous place to the following accounts from Mississippi, not because we rejoice at the calamities of our Southern brethren—far, far from it—but because we do rejoice at the exemption which our good old North State enjoys from such evils. We have said it again and again, and experience daily confirms the truth of the declaration, that, take her all in all, there is no State in the Union so desirable as a residence for a man, and especially for a *woman*, as North Carolina. We have peace and plenty; a soil, and a climate, capable of producing every comfort and blessing of life; a people as virtuous as any land can boast; an exemption from embarrassment at home, and a credit unimpaired abroad. What we *want*, are a higher appreciation of our advantages, and a little more enterprize, to avail ourselves fully of them. These we shall soon have. These we have already to a much greater degree than five years ago, and the proper spirit is rising. What we have not, and do *not* want, are the riots, the infidelity, the corruption, political and moral, of the North; and the debt, the bad credit, the lynch law, the irreligion, of the South. Many of the emigrants to the South from this State, now admit that they have not bettered their condition, *in any respect;* and those who remain are beginning to feel that they might "go further and fare worse." Our motto is still—"the old North State yet."

FROM THE COLUMBUS (MISS.) ARGUS.

The Times.—The following, which we copy from the Vicksburg Whig, we feel convinced, is not an overdrawn picture. The experience of every day in Lowndes county teaches us, sadly indeed, that the citizens of this section of the State are but little better off than their neighbors in the west.—Whichever way we turn our eyes for relief, nothing but dark and murky clouds present themselves. We feel the pressure in this quarter severely now, but the worst is to come, for the banks, whose notes are now ruinously under par, are drawing in their circulation as rapidly as possible, and ceased long ago from discounting or making issues, and soon we shall be without even a bad currency, unless individuals find it to their interest again to curse the land with their irredeemable and worthless shin-plasters. Our only hope of relief is in the Union Bank, which, if it issues post notes liberally and discounts impartially, will save many an honest and enterprizing citizen from ruin.

DISTRESSING TIMES IN MISSISSIPPI.

Never in the history of Mississippi has there been such a pressure in monetary affairs as at the present moment—and never, we imagine, has the *future* been shrouded in a deeper and more portentous gloom than at this time. Here in the city of Vicksburg, and the county of Warren, the darkest days of 1837, presented but a faint picture of what is now exhibited, and from every town and county in the State we have the same melancholy prospect. The whole community is literally on the *rack*, and the best men in the country find it impossible to raise any amount of money, except at the most ruinous sacrifices. We are entirely destitute of a circulating medium, while thousands upon thousands are pressing for the collection of their claims—suit after suit is instituted, until the docket is becoming swelled beyond any former precedent. Property is sold daily in our streets for one-fourth its value. Men give up all they possess to satisfy their creditors, see their property knocked down under the hammer of the sheriff or the marshal at one-fourth or less of its value, and find themselves beggars, so far as present want of means can make them so, and still hopelessly involved. We can mention a case that has come to our knowledge, which will illustrate the truth of what we have said more forcibly than language can. A portion of a stock of goods was sold last week to satisfy an execution from the Federal Court—the goods cost in New York $6000, independent of freight, charges, insurance, &c., they were all new, seasonable and well selected, and when sold brought only $2,800, or much less than *half of the original cost*. Scenes such as this are daily exhibited. A gentleman informs us that a lot of ground in this city, which one year ago brought $5000, was sold last week for less than *five hundred dollars*.

And yet horrible as affairs are becoming here they are comparatively trifling to what we hear from Yazoo, Holmes, Hinds, &c. We are informed that land and negroes are selling under execution for a fifth of their real value. Negroes, first rate hands that will generally command 1000 dollars, have sold for less than two hundred, while some of the best plantations in the State are being sacrificed for one tenth of their value. Where or when this is to stop God only knows. When, or from whence relief is to come we know not, but unless relief does come and come speedily, this country will present a scene of wide spread ruin and desolation, such as has never been witnessed before. The prospect is absolutely frightful to contemplate—we are told that there are some plantations in Yazoo, the owners of which have made every arrangement for planting, who within a few days past have had their slaves driven off by the sheriff, and sold at enormous sacrifices, and who in consequence will not be able to raise a single bale of cotton this year. Already we hear of resistance to the execution of the laws spoken of in that county, and should judgment be rendered at the May Court upon half of the suits brought, there is no telling what a people, with ruin and beggary staring them in the face, may not be driven to.

If Solomon had lived in this our day, it is plain that he would never have been considered a wise man. He was but a baby to some of *our* wise men.

A Democratic meeting was held in Stokes county on the 9th inst. which

"*Resolved*, That placing the public moneys in a Bank, or Banks, and allowing it to be used as a basis of discount, is a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and unjust to the laboring class of the community—because, by so doing, the people are made to pay interest on their own money."

There's wisdom for you! Every Administration, from that of the virtuous Washington, down to the imbecile Van Buren, has in turn placed the public moneys in Banks, but it remained for these Solomons of Stokes county to make the astounding discovery, that it was "a violation of the Constitution of the United States! *because* the people are made to pay interest on their own money!!"

The same oracle declares that Congress has no power to create a Bank or other corporation. What matters it that almost every public man, from the days of Washington down to Van Buren, including both, and also including Calhoun and Jackson, have admitted the right! What matters it, we say! Have not *Geo. F. Wilson, John Clayton*, and *J. Haden*, committee of the "democratic republican citizens of Stokes county," said that Congress has no such power! Stand aside, ye small fry,—ye Washingtons, Madisons, and Calhouns,—and listen to constitutional law from the lips of the Wilsons, and Claytons, and Hadens, of Stokes county, N. C.

From the same source we learn that every body's thanks and gratitude are due to—whom?—why Levi Woodbury, for the honest and faithful! manner in which he has discharged the duties of Secretary of the Treasury! The world has been too much given to calling Mr. Woodbury an ass. Let it be no more done.

The following is short, and exceedingly explicit:

"*Resolved*, That the bold, independent, and democratic course of *Jesse A. Bynum* should receive a hearty response, from the bosom of every friend of freedom in North Carolina."

Who's afraid! Did not this bold democrat stand seven fires of Jenifer's pistol, charged with villainous gunpowder!

Following this, is a compliment, (a sort of skim milk affair,) to Messrs. Brown and Strange. Following in the wake of Jesse A. Bynum! What a fall was there, my countrymen! B. Brown and R. Strange playing second fiddle to Jesse A. Bynum!

There is matter for many a hearty laugh in some of the other resolutions, but we have only room for the following:—

"*Resolved*, That the whole political course of Mr. *Van Buren*, during his public life, has been pure,! open,!! candid,!!! and honest,!!!! identified in principle with Jeffersonian democracy,!!! and that we repose with unshaken confidence in his wisdom, decision, and integrity.!!!!!"

That the entire wisdom of the Democrats is not concentrated in Stokes, we have the evidence of the following very clear and comprehensive resolution, adopted by a late meeting of the Solomons of New Hanover:—

"That we believe it the bounden duty of every Government, and especially our own to make such provisions as shall leave it dependant alone upon Providence, and its citizens, for its revenue supplies, and not to subject itself to the whims, caprice, or fortune of any artificial persons or corporations whatever."

CONNECTICUT.—Since our notice of the Standard's remark, that it *believed* the six Whigs elected to Congress from Connecticut were abolitionists, (at which time we promised, if the Standard had any *evidence* that such was the fact, we would publish it, provided the Standard would publish Dr. Duncan's letter,)—we have seen in the Globe, extracts from the letters of two of the Whigs elected, who avow abolition sentiments, and two of the defeated Van Buren men, who denounce abolition. The presumption is a fair one, it must be admitted, that as these are all the Globe has given, the letters of the others would have defeated its object, which is to identify the Whigs with the abolitionists. In other words, that the other four Whigs elected are opposed to abolition, and that the four defeated Van Buren men are abolitionists. Those who know the Globe, cannot deny the justice of the inference. It furnishes another evidence, if any were wanting, of what we have always believed, that abolitionism is not confined to any party in the free States.

It is a fit occasion to remark, what no candid man can deny, that the great object of the Van Buren party is *to suppress the truth*. For that purpose, they resisted the appointment of the investigating committee of Congress in the only mode by which it could be made efficient to the disclosure of truth. For that purpose the administration men on the Committee objected to certain questions being put to the witnesses. For that purpose the report of the majority of the Committee was detached from that of the minority, and the latter, *only*, sent among the people by the Van Buren members of Congress. This was a most glaring evidence of a determination to keep the people in the dark, by which means alone can the party hope to maintain its power. Congress ordered an immense number of both reports, with the evidence, to be printed together, that the people might see what the friends of both parties could say, and have the evidence to determine which was right. The Van Buren men suppressed the report of the majority, (which is the only report the Committee is entitled to make, except by courtesy,) and *all the evidence*, and sent among the people the report of the minority, without a particle of evidence to sustain it! It needs but a statement of the facts to condemn the administration.

Take the course of the Standard, whose unfairness is a perfect sample of that of the Van Buren press generally, from the Globe down to itself. That paper has for months past been endeavoring to persuade its readers that Mr. Clay is an abolitionist, an absurdity and a falsehood that no man of ordinary information could be induced for a moment to believe; but which might have its effect with the ignorant and blind partizans who read only the Standard. Whilst it had this slander in the full tide of successful experiment, as it supposed, Mr. Clay's Speech was delivered, and excited a thrill of admiration from one end of the country to the other. Mr. Calhoun, bitterly hostile as he is to Mr. Clay, was in ecstacies, and declared that "it put down Abolition!" Did the Standard evince any of that magnanimity, or even common fairness? No. Its readers have not to this day been permitted to see the Speech, which is only alluded to in its columns to be misrepresented. So far as the Standard is concerned, therefore, Mr. Clay's effort to "put down abolition" is thwarted! Look at the difference between its conduct and that of Mr. Calhoun! The latter has some of the noble and generous feelings which characterize a Southron, and which would scorn to do injustice even to a foe. The former does not scruple at any means to carry its point. The latter is a friend of the South who rejoices in a circumstance which benefits the South, and acknowledges his obligation for it. The former is *such* a friend as neither rejoices in it, nor will let the South have the benefit of it.

So with the whole course of the Standard. It can neither be driven, nor coaxed, nor shamed, into a disclosure of the truth to its readers. It pronounced Dr. Duncan's abolition letter a whig forgery. But has never undeceived its readers, since Duncan acknowledged its genuineness in his place in Congress. It has never informed its readers of the host of prominent Van Buren men who are abolitionists. We thought we had fairly caught it in a trap from which it could not escape, when we published, a week or two ago, one of its articles which it considered necessary to the cause of justice. We did not hesitate to let it tell its own story through our columns, and in return asked to be heard through the Standard. We had no idea that the appeal would be in vain. But it was. Our reply would have told some truths which the Standard was afraid to let its readers see, and therefore, as the easiest way to get rid of the matter, the whole subject is passed by in silence.

THE LATE MR. POLLOCK.—We hope that some person familiar with the character and business of this gentleman, will favor the public with his biography, and especially with an account of the manner in which he governed his immense negro estate. We have heard anecdotes of his kindness, of his systematic and just government, which were doubtless the cause of the astonishing increase of his slaves, and whilst they redound to his own honor, deserve to be related for the benefit of those who do not know how slaves are treated at the South.

Mulberry Mania.—In the course of a few years, we may expect to find ourselves in the midst of an almost interminable forest. Multitudes of the now open fields, which surround us on every side, are planted with the gold bearing *Morus Multicaul's*. We understand that one company have planted 400 acres, a few miles from this city, with this wonderful tree. A gentleman, a few miles below us, possesses 100,000 trees, which he will sell for $100 000, if he can get it. Straight sticks, trimmed, three and four feet long, sell for 50 to 62 1-2 cents. Buds 4 cents each. We congratulate our citizens upon the prospect of a *full in firewood.—Madisonian.*

We like a good squib now and then, and the foregoing is one. But our Multicaulis friends must not allow their spirits to be damped—at least until we dispose of our crop *in prospect*. By the way, we are transported at the liberality and public spirit of our fellow citizens. No sooner had our last paper made its appearance, than we were surrounded with mulberry growers, who generously offered to sell at the Cheraw prices, merely because of their great desire to promote the public good. So the Cheraw Gazette may assure its neighbors, that a few *millions* of buds, more or less, may be had here next season at the low price of 3 cents each.

A mode has been discovered in France of fixing permanently and accurately the figures of the Camera Obscura. It is said to be exceedingly beautiful.

Mr. Charles H. Ramsey, formerly Editor of the "Constitutionalist," at Raleigh, died at Galveston, Texas, on the 9th ult.

At the April Term of the Circuit Court for Lowndes county, Miss. there were 1283 cases on the docket for trial, of which 890 were new cases.

A NEW DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT.—The Constitution of the United States recognizes the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial departments, as constituting *the government* of this country—that government in which the people voluntarily vested the administration of their affairs. The loco foco party at the North (and we never use the term as applicable to the Van Buren party at the South, for they do not generally go the lengths of rowdyism that the locos at the North do,) seem determined to amend the Constitution by a very summary process, constituting themselves a fourth estate in the government, and arrogating to themselves higher powers than any of the others. They modestly assume the right to dictate to the President who shall be removed and who appointed; and so far the Executive has succumbed to this new power—this "power behind the throne greater than the throne itself." It commenced its administration at Baltimore, by ordering the President to remove the excellent Postmaster of that city, and the order was promptly obeyed. Its next essay is divulged in the following account, which we abridge from that excellent Whig paper, the Baltimore Chronicle, and for the truth of which the Chronicle pledges itself.

A "Democratic Convention was called last week at Baltimore, "to receive the report of a Committee." The Convention met, the Committee reported, and recommended the removal of the following officers of the Customs, at Baltimore:

Dr. J. H. McCulloh, Deputy Collector.
J. C. Vanwyck, Deputy Naval Officer.
Theodore Anderson, Clerk.
Thos. Higginbotham, Clerk.
James Hamilton, Clerk.
Jos. Snyder, Keeper of the Public Stores.
And one other person whose name the Chronicle had not ascertained.

The report was adopted. A committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Frick, the Collector, and state to him the very modest request of the Democratic Convention, that he forthwith remove the obnoxious persons. Mr. Frick declined to hold any conference with the committee, refused to receive their application, declared that he was responsible to the President and Secretary alone, and would not be dictated to. The committee expostulated, but without effect. Again the Democracy met, but this time their aim was higher. They now resolved that a committee of seven should proceed to Washington, to urge the President at once to remove Mr. Frick himself. The committee left for Washington on Wednesday last, and it was supposed took up their quarters at the White House. (Living at Gadsby's is rather expensive.) We have not yet heard the result of their mission. If the President did not kick the whole concern into the streets, he did not, for once, "follow in the footsteps" of the old lion, who would ill have brooked such an attempt at dictation.

The Chronicle adds,—

"We submit to our readers whether these facts do not present a state of things altogether novel and unprecedented in this country. The power of appointment and removal, which belongs, by the Constitution, to the President, is, by the action of this self-constituted committee, sought to be taken from him and vested in hands the most unlikely, of all others, to exercise it wisely or discreetly. An impudent and irresponsible cabal, having no authority whatsoever, except its own claim to "democracy" has usurped the prerogatives of the President and his legal subordinates, and, brooking no divided empire, undertakes the entire control and management of public affairs.

"We should be doing great injustice to a large portion of the administration party in this city, if we did not admit that many of them utterly repudiate and disapprove this high-handed procedure. But it is said, and, we believe, with truth, that there are two parties in "the party," each of whom claims supremacy and sway. The press which is the organ of one of these segments calls its own side the "true grit," and shuts out the others from the pale of democracy by anathematising them as "gentlemen." The former are the originators and supporters of the proposed removals, and of the wholesale powers of the "Democratic Convention." The latter disapprove of the removals and deny the constitutional powers of the Convention to remove and appoint. The collector belongs to the "gentlemen."

"We consider the parties fairly pitted and shall await the issue with the same emotions which are said to have been felt by a loving wife in the western country, who, watching the progress of a desperate contest between her spouse and a full grown bear, declared that it was the first fight she had ever witnessed without caring which side whipped. If the Convention carries its point and Mr. Frick is made to walk, henceforward the "true grit" are the Democracy, to all intents and purposes. If, on the other hand, the President denies the prayer of the missionaries, our neighbours of the Post and those who rally around it will be taken and held, hereafter, as the only true and genuine organs."

If the Harrisburg Locos succeed in abolishing the independence of the Judiciary, and the Baltimore Locos carry their point with the President, they may make the boast of the village pedagogue, that, as he ruled the boys, the boys ruled their mothers, and the mothers ruled their husbands, *ergo*, he ruled the whole village. The Legislature having subverted the Judiciary, (which God forbid!) and being in turn at the will of the Executive, and he controlled by a Baltimore mob, of course they may boast that they rule the destinies of the nation.

"*There is none so blind as he who* WILL NOT *see.*"

This is the unfortunate condition of our neighbor of the North Carolinian. In his last paper he says, "If the Editor (of the Observer) may now be distinctly understood as advocating the advantage to the public of any bills or bank notes, under the value of five dollars, and not below one dollar, let him come out and say so, and give us his reasons, (not upon compulsion,) but in all fairness and frankness."

"*If*" why the matter does not admit of an "if." We say, and we defy the Editor to produce a tittle of proof to the contrary, that we have, both "now" and on all previous occasions, "distinctly" maintained that very position which he now attempts to question by his "if" and "now." We referred "distinctly," in the very first article on the subject, which the Carolinian chose to misrepresent, to notes of $1 to $5. As we mean to pin the Carolinian down to it, and expose its unfairness, we copy the paragraph from the Observer of the 13th March as follows:

An Exploded Humbug.—We take credit to ourself for always opposing the attempts made in nearly every State to suppress the circulation of small Bank Bills, say of denominations between $1 and $5. We never yet could see the motive for putting down a circulation of so convenient a medium as they furnish. It is therefore with pleasure that we find some of the States which have adopted the humbug, now repudiating it. The New York Legislature, in which each party has the control of a branch of the Legislature, has just passed, almost unanimously, an act to repeal the law prohibiting this kind of circulation.

It was this "distinct" reference to Bank bills of $1 to $5, which the Carolinian, ten days afterwards, deliberately metamorphosed into an advocacy of the "shin plaster system," and a desire to "banish specie from common use." And though we have been ever since desirous to be placed *fairly* before his readers, and have appealed to him again and again to correct the erroneous impression, the most we have been able to effect is the above miserable "if." We give it up.

NEW YORK.—The Van Buren party are making a most extravagant glorification over their victory in the city of New York, and appear to be quite content to lose six Members of Congress in Connecticut and gain one Mayor in New York. Poor fellows, they have been so accustomed to defeat lately, that the smallest success puts them beside themselves. A majority of a few hundred out of 41,000 votes, and that majority confessedly obtained by fraud and perjury, are but small matters to boast of. Confessedly, we say, for the New York Evening Post, the organ of Van Burenism and abolitionism, admits that it was obtained by *colonizing* votes; which is done by the following process: An ignorant man is hired for the occasion, from any of the surrounding towns, to go to New York. He sleeps in one ward on the night before the election, and is persuaded that that constitutes a residence in the ward. He goes to the polls and swears that he is a resident, and votes. That night he sleeps in another ward, and the same process is repeated. And again on the third day of the election. So that by fraud and perjury, a man not entitled to vote at all, is enabled to vote three times. This accounts for the increase of 1900 votes in five months; for it is well known that the election in November called out the entire strength of the city. Instead of rejoicing over such a victory, any one who loved his country, and would discountenance a crime of the deepest dye, should mourn in sackcloth and ashes. But all this will be cured by a registry law, which a Whig Legislature will pass next winter.

The late revolution in the city government of New York, has brought thousands of office seekers into the field. The city has the dispensing of offices, &c. to the amount of about two millions of dollars, and for every place there are scores of applicants, "of the lean and the lack and the hungry." "The men who did the work," contend that they have a right to the offices, and look with an evil eye on any applicant "who lives in a big house." This is the true modern democratic doctrine. Honesty and capacity have no weight. The only question is, has the applicant been a brawling partisan? Has he helped to gain the victory, by knocking down and dragging out! by driving the old and the timid from the polls; or perchance by voting in several different wards at the same election; or at the least by procuring others so to vote and commit perjury? These are the modern tests of fitness for office; and they owe their being to the avowed principle and practice of the Jackson Van Buren dynasty; of "rewarding political friends and punishing political opponents;" to the unprincipled maxim, that "to the victors belong the spoils."

The venerable Samuel Smith, whose death occurred at Baltimore last week, in the 87th year of his age, was the last Field Officer of the Revolutionary Army! His life had been an eventful one. A soldier of two wars—a merchant—a liberal and public spirited citizen—a member of the Legislature of Maryland—for 40 years a member of one or the other House of Congress—and Mayor of Baltimore after the riots which disgraced that city in 1834. In all these various stations he was an eminently useful man. In the revolution, he was in the battles of Brandywine, Monmouth, White Plains and Long Island, and his company covered the retreat of the army through the Jerseys—he commanded at Mud Fort, where such gallant and desperate defence was made against the British fleet, blowing up of two of the frigates,—in this engagement he was disabled by a spent ball which gave a shock to his frame from which he did not soon recover.

The great Match Race between Wm. R. Johnson's Boston and Mr. Rogers's Portsmouth, for $10,000 a side, came off at Petersburg on the 16th ult. It was won by Portsmouth. Time: 1st heat, 3 m. 50 sec., 2d heat, 3 m. 48 sec. It is said that $100,000 were lost on the race, and that the bets were three to one in favor of Boston.

The match for $10,000 a side between the Queen and Boston, which was to be run at Raleigh in the ensuing races, will not be run, the Queen having paid forfeit.

BEEF.—The New York papers are complaining loudly, and with reason, of the enormous price of fresh beef in that market. The butchers charge twenty seven cents a pound for prime cuts! This is as bad as eggs at $1 a dozen out South.

Here in good old North Carolina, we pay six cents for beef, and ten cents a dozen for eggs; and we do grumble sadly when the former rises to eight and the latter to twenty cents. Who would live in New York and keep a perpetual Lack, or in Vicksburg, and never see an egg, when such a land of plenty as ours may be found!

The Standard for two weeks past has had 15 columns of a speech of Dr. Duncan, the abolitionist, and it is to be concluded in this week's paper. We have looked carefully through it to see if it embodied his celebrated abolition letter, denouncing slavery, and the slave States, and slave holders. But it is not there. Perhaps it will come in as an appendix, at the close of the speech.

CANADA.—Sir George Arthur, the Lieutenant Governor of Canada, has pardoned and released twenty-two of the condemned prisoners, who had been engaged in the late invasion. They were all citizens of the State of New York. Gov. Arthur expresses a hope that this act of clemency may tend to allay the excitement which has led to so much trouble and distress to both governments; and, if it should, the remaining prisoners, in due time, will receive the benefit.

Before separating, the pardoned persons published the following Card:—

"We, the undersigned, having this day been released from imprisonment in Fort Henry, Upper Canada, and by the kindness of the authorities in that Province, conveyed in the steamer Commodore Barrie to Sackett's Harbor, feel bound publicly to acknowledge our debt of gratitude to Sir G. Arthur, by whose clemency we have been once more restored to our country and homes.

"Towards us, as well as towards all the other prisoners, the sheriff, his deputy, and all the other officers at Kingston, have extended the utmost kindness and humanity, consistent with their duty to their own Government.

"If any of our countrymen are still so reckless, or so deceived, as to meditate further invasion or hostility against Canada, we admonish them, by all considerations of duty to themselves, their Country, and their God, and by their regard for the welfare of those who are still in prison, to dismiss all such wicked feelings and intentions from their minds."

Halifax District.—Col. Wm. L. Long, generously yielding his private feelings and interests to the cause of his country, has taken the field in opposition to Mr. Bynum, and is sweeping through the District with that intrepidity of action and fervor of eloquence for which he is so highly distinguished.—*Raleigh Star.*

Third District.—The Administration party have brought out in this District, in opposition to Mr. Stanly, Mr. William L. Kennedy, of Beaufort. It is said to be an excellent nomination for *defeat.*

We are a good deal amused at the notice taken of the Convention by the "Republican"—a new paper just started at Washington, and at present in its *chrysalis* state. It remarks, in noticing the assemblage of the District Convention, that it was "a greater and more respectable body of Republicans, *whether in point of wealth or standing in society*, than has occurred at any former period." This is very well, indeed, from the organ of a party which affects to be the peculiar advocates of the *poor*, as contra-distinguished from the *rich;* and shows that its pretended devotion to the exclusive interests of the poor, and its pretended repugnance to the "Aristocracy of wealth," like all their other professions, is mere *humbug.*

Raleigh Register.

MARRIED,

In Rockingham, Richmond County, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Huggins, Mr. JOHN W. LEAK to Miss ANN C., eldest daughter of Walter F. Leak, Esq.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. George W. Freeman, Dr. JOHN BRAGG, of Petersburg, Va. to Miss MARIA, daughter of William Hill, Esq. Secretary of State.

Also, in Raleigh, on Thursday evening, by Rev. Mr. Meredith, Mr. WM. M. T. OUTLAW, to Miss MARGARET E. HENDERSON, daughter of the late Dr. James Henderson.

In Richmond county, on the 4th inst., by Stephen Pankey, Esq., WILLIAM C. BATTON, Esq. to Miss ELIZABETH SROWTHER, all of said county.

In Johnston county, N. C., on the 19th instant, BENJAMIN STEVENS, Register, aged eighty seven years, to Mrs. KARON THOMPSON, aged fifty eight.

In Williamsburg District, S. C. on the 4th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Rims, Maj. JOHN W. ALFORD, of Robeson County, N. C., to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of John Fulmore, Esq.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 25, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Merchandize for James Martine, A. M. Campbell, Capt. J. A. J. Bradford, E. A. Harper, C. J. Orrell, S. W. Tillinghast, C. P. Mallett, H. & J. Lilly, Geo. McNeill, E. J. Hale, J. Hadlock, J. R. & D. Gee, Phœnix Company, E. W. Willkings, H. Erambert and Yarbrough & Ray, of this place; and for Cave & Holland, W. Hancock & Co., G. W. Brown, M. Wilcox, E. McCollum, John Allen, R. Foster, R. L. Hargrave, R. Marsh, J. & W. Horn, Evans & Nettle, Hargrave & Gaither, H. R. Dusenberry, Rev. S. D. Bumpass, A. Hunt, J. Worth, Stedman & Ramsey, G. Womack, J. A. Mebane, A. B. Marsh, F. Gardner, S. Gaither, Marsh & Ingram, Horney & Coffin, E. G. Moffat, Rev. C. Murchison, J. & R. Gilmore, Gov. Dudley, and machinery for H. & L., of the interior.

DEPARTED, April 26, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Flour, &c. for Geo. McNeill, Hart & Fuller, E. L. Ellsworth, Wm. McIntyre, Peter Evans, and John Huske & Son.

Also, 27th, boat Seawell, with Cotton, Flour, &c. for Yarbrough & Ray, C. J. Orrell, T. S. Lutterloh, C. T. Haigh, J. Martine and Cook & Co.

Also, 29th, boat Glasgow, with Cotton, Flour, &c. for Cook & Co., Yarbrough & Ray and G. McNeill.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE OF YESTERDAY.

ARRIVALS.

April 23.—Schr. Eliza Williams from Charleston. 25.—Brig Thorn from Matanzas, schr. H. Lawrence from New York. 26.—Brig Francis from St. Jago de Cuba. 28.—Schr. Catharine Nichols from Charleston. 29.—Brigs Echo from Havana, Only Son from Charleston; Schrs. Lucy & Margaret from St. Thomas, Mary from Porto Rico, Stephen Olney from Jacksonville, Janus from Charleston, Cooper from do.

DEPARTURES.

April 23.—Brig Abigail for Philadelphia, Mail for do. 24.—Schrs. Wallace for Philadelphia, Exchange for New York, Harriet Smith for New Bedford.—25.—Brig Reporter for St. Lucia; Schrs. Deborah Ann Somers for New Bedford, Independence for Philadelphia, Agnes for do., Susan for Boston. 26.—Brigs Grand Turk for Philadelphia, Guyama for Maraguez; Schrs. Oregon for St. Augustine, Orbit for Fall River, Uncas for New Orleans; Br. Schr. Dunmore for Harbour Island. 27.—Brig John Hancock for Matanzas; Schr. Caroline for Providence. 28.—Schrs. Alfred F. Thorn for New York, Ellen for Providence, Orazabo for Baltimore, Eliza Williams for Boston.

Produce pr. Rail Road for the week past.

Turpentine, 524 Bbls; Tar, 172 do; Bacon, 7,640 lbs; Lard, 2 bbls; Corn, 101 bush.; Hoop poles, 10 bun.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 1.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Molasses,	36 a 40
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	13 a 14½	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	$1 10	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. P.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour,	5 a 6	Wheat,	$1 25 a $1 35
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	50 a 55
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

FAIR.

The Ladies of the Presbyterian Congregation will on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next, the 7th and 8th May, hold a Fair in aid of the repairs of the Church.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1839.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received his SPRING SUPPLY of

FANCY GOODS,

Among which are—
Jet black and blue black DRAP-DE-TA, a very superior article for gentlemen's wear,
Jet black and blue black Bombazine, of the best quality,
Blue black Summer Camlet,
Fancy Gambroons, for Pantaloons,
Fancy Vestings, &c.
White, drab, buff and blue Italian sewing Silk,
All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms
ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

May 1, 1839. 43-3w

P. S.—Clothes made to order.

D. GILCHRIST,

SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS returned to this place and taken a room at Mr. James Millar's, where he may be found until the 15th inst. Persons wishing to consult him, will please call soon, as his stay is short.

Fayetteville, May 1. 43-1m.

FAYETTEVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY.

PERHAPS a better exhibit cannot be offered of the state of this School, than may be inferred from its numbers and branches of study.

Present number of Pupils,	84
In the study of Latin Language,	30
" French,	23
Arithmetic,	75
Geometry,	30
English Grammar,	30
Geography,	66
Intellectual Philosophy,	17
Chemistry,	23
Astronomy,	30
Music on Piano Forte,	30
Reading, Writing and Spelling—the whole School.	

The plan of instruction has a primary reference to *mental discipline*, which is aimed at as of far greater consequence than any *given amount* of *acquisition*. Parents and friends of the Institution are invited to attend at all times on the exercises of the School.

The *present* Academic year will close on the *middle of July*, and the *next* will commence on *the 15th of October*.

A thorough and full course of instruction in all the usual ornamental, as well as solid branches of education, will be always provided by the Principal.

May 1, 1839. 43-3

Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

OWING to the prevalence of a contagious disease in the town of Newbern, I hereby appoint the parish of Christ Church, Raleigh, as the *place*, and the *twenty-second* of May next as the *time*, for the meeting of the Annual Convention of this Diocese.

L. SILLIMAN IVES,
Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina.

Plymouth, April 11, 1839.

FOR SALE.

A VERY fine young blood MARE and COLT. The Mare is by Marion, and her dam by the Old Archy. The Colt by Flatterer, Capt. Bradford's fine Horse. Apply to

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

April 27. 43-tf.

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT a meeting of the Fayetteville Water Works Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing a proper supply of Water during the Summer months, it is absolutely necessary that good and sufficient faucets be placed in every hydrant.

Resolved, That the Superintendent be directed to cut off the supply of water from every hydrant which is not, on or before the 1st of May ensuing supplied with a good water tight faucet.

Resolved, That the Superintendent proceed to collect the amount now due for water, and that in every case of failure to pay on demand he shall place the account in the hands of an officer for collection.

(Copy from the Minutes.)

THE SUPERINTENDENT calls the particular attention of the public to the above resolves, and will only remark that they have been adopted with reluctance the two first as the only means by which justice can be done by the Company to those who pay for the water, and the last as the only mode by which a portion of the public appears to be willing to do justice to the Company. For months past, the collections have scarcely sufficed to pay expenses of repairs. If the amounts due cannot be collected by the undersigned, they must be collected by an officer.

A. J. ERAMBERT, *Sup't.*

April 26, 1839.

Just received and for sale,

50 BUNDLES NORTHERN HAY,
10 boxes assorted CANDY.
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

April 27, 1839. 43*tf*

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, 1500 acres of LAND, about 14 miles below Fayetteville, part lying on the Cape Fear River, the other part Pinewood Land. There is an excellent stream running through said Land, with a SAW MILL, (in operation) and several other sites which would answer for Wool or Cotton Factories. The above Land will be offered at private Sale till the first of May. If not sold by that time further notice will be given.

ALFRED JACKSON.

Cumberland County, Jan. 23, 1839. 29tf

The above will be offered at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 30th of May inst. It will be offered in separate Tracts. Terms made known at sale.

ALFRED JACKSON.

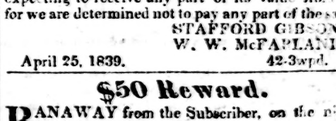
May 1, 1839. 43-tf.

STOLEN,

ON Sunday night last, a small YELLOW MARE, with a large bag, for a mare not suckling; 12 or 13 years old. I suppose she was stolen by a black man named Seawell Pettiford; he is a low chunky man about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick lipped; had on a homespun frock coat, and black fur hat, about half worn. I will give $20 reward for the apprehension of the thief, with proof to convict, and a liberal reward for the mare.

JAMES T. BLUE.

Cumberland County, April 30, 1839. 43-tf



SALISBURY HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING recently purchased the above Hotel from Thomas A. Hague, Esq., (formerly owned by W. H. Slaughter,) informs the Public that he intends carrying it on through his superintendent, Col. EDWARD YARBROUGH, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any establishment of a similar character in all "*Old Rip*," or any other Southern State.

Gentlemen who are fond of *good fare, fine Liquors, neat Beds*, and Stables *well supplied* with grain and Provender of all kinds, conducted by a *superior Ostler*, are respectfully solicited to call, both by the Proprietor and Superintendent, as each is determined that no gentleman or lady shall leave the House dissatisfied.

WM. D. CRAWFORD, *Proprietor.*

April 24, 1839. 43-4w

A Card.

COL. YARBROUGH is *truly* anxious to see his *old friends* and former *customers* at the above Hotel, and pledges himself to spare no pains to render their situation, during their stay, pleasant and comfortable.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all whom it may concern. Report says that there is or has been a note in circulation for the sum of Three Hundred dollars, signed by Charles T. Mellon, Sen'd Gibson, and Wm. W. McFarland—we do hereby assert that we neither signed or authorised any person else to place our signatures to said note. Consequently, our names are not genuine. We therefore forewarn all or any person from trading for said note, expecting to receive any part of its value from us, for we are determined not to pay any part of the same.

STAFFORD GIBSON
W. W. McFARLAND.

April 25, 1839. 42-3wpd.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 27th of December, a negro man named CARLISLE, dark complected and rather slow spoken, six feet in height, and very stout built. It is supposed that he is lurking in the neighborhood of D. McEachern's Bridge, in this County, or in the vicinity of Marion Court House, S. C., or near Ford's, in the edge of Marion District, at all of which places he has relations. For his apprehension and safe delivery to me, I will give the above reward, or $25 if lodged in Jail so that I get him.

43tf] JENNET McNAIR.

Cowper Hill, Robeson County, April 28.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Smithville, Brunswick County, on the first Monday in June next, the following pieces or parcels of Land, to pay the Taxes due thereon for the years 1836 and 1837, and cost of advertising, &c. viz:—

400 acres between North River and Hood's Creek, belonging to the heirs of Jonathan Bryant.
500 do. on Indian Creek, belonging to the heirs of Mitchell.
300 do. in Elizabeth Neck and Beach, belonging to the heirs of John Smith.
860 do. on North West River, belonging to the heirs of James Fl

The PHENIX FACTORY
Is now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of
January 1, 1839. J. H. HOOPER. 26tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call

E SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9 tf

MONUMENTAL
MARBLE SHOP,
Liberty Point, Fayetteville,
(OPPOSITE THE JACKSON HOTEL.)

WHERE can be had at short notice various kinds of MONUMENTAL WORK. Those who have occasion to get the like, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.
JAMES FOSTER.
December 10, 1838. 23-6mpd

LAMP OIL.

5 BARRELS Winter strained Sperm OIL.
Also, a handsome assortment of
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Just received and for sale by
December 4, 1838. COOK & CO. 22tf
13 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES, now landing.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by
JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

PETERS' PILLS.

A FRESH supply of this invaluable Anti-Bilious Pill, just received from the Manufactory at New York. The immense sale of these Pills, renders it unnecessary to say more in their favor than that they are found to be beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-Ache, Sea Sickness, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Heart-burn, Nausea, furred tongue, incipient Diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels where a cathartic or an aperient is needed.

—ALSO,—
MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Pills,
and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers Sores, Piles, &c &c.
The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.
For sale by
E. J. HALE, Agent.
Feb. 12 1839.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)
A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;
Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 8, 1839. 36tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.
AGUE AND FEVER,
And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by
COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

CHEAP PAPER
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

PILES &c.
HAEMORRHOIDS.
NO CURE NO PAY!!
PRICE $1.
HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posperity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret o his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles*, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints.

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings.—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles*, is "It acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price $1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also *that of the Agents.*

SOLOMON HAYS.

TO EDITORS, &c.—All country papers who will insert the above 12 months, and send one number to the agents shall be entitled to one dozen of the Liniment.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents, 2 Fletcher Street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl Street, New York, and by M. R WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, All Sores, Rheumatism.

IT is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.

The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents and proprietor's name. Call at 2 Fletcher st. near Maiden Lane, I door below Pearl st., where the article is sold.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.

THE proprietor begs leave to recommend, which he does with the fullest confidence, one of the most valuable remedies known for this trouble some and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, that he has in his possession undoubted testimonials, that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other popular medicine. This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application to all conditions, ages and sexes. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale wholesale and retail at 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, and by M. R. WILLKINGS. Fayetteville, N. C.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes, cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and laboring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy.

It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste.

HEADACHE, SICK OR NERVOUS.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most incredulous. The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the natural and healthy functions of the system. This object, Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health. Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact. The remedy may be had of apothecaries generally throughout the United States.

COMSTOCK & CO., wholesale druggists 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl Street, New York, General agents for America.

E. SPOHN, M. D.
For sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city to the character of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the place named below) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the human hair; also, a sure cure for Dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald? Enquire at No. 2. Fletcher Street, 1 door below Pearl street, near Maiden Lane, and of M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen.
Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
J. D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
J. S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
H. McCURDY, 213 South 7th st.
JOHN GARD, jr. 123 Arch st.

It will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, the agent's name, &c.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents for America, 2 Fletcher street near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, New York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

DANDRUFF & BALDNESS.
Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

DANDRUFF AND BALDNESS.—The article named above is a chemical combination of such ingredients as have proved themselves efficacious in assisting the natural growth of the human hair, and removing all obstacles to its perfect development. In commending this article to the particular notice of a discerning public, the proprietor is but recapitulating the oft expressed sentiments of the many hundreds, who have successfully tested its efficacy and wonderful qualities—this compound having acquired for itself a character for singular merit and value. It is used by ladies and gentlemen generally, to keep the Hair moist and beautiful, and the head free from Dandruff, which it does most perfectly, and thus prevents Baldness.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balsam of Columbia has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, &c.

For sale, wholesale or retail, by COMSTOCK & CO., 2 Fulton st. near Maiden Lane. I door from Pearl st. and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.
28-1Y

GOELICK'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.
And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P M.
February 1, 1839. 32tf

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.
ABRAM BAKER.
March 1, 1838. 83 tf

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.
—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.
H. LEETE,
December 12, 1838. Green Street. 23tf

New England Rum.

30 BARRELS N. E. RUM, just received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
February 11, 1839. 32tf

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscri ber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.
C. P. MALLETT.
November 28, 1837. 69tf.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, 1500 acres o LAND, about 14 miles below Fayetteville, part lying on the Cape Fear River, the other part Pinewood Land. There is an excellent stream running through said Land, with a SAW MILL, (in operation) and several other sites which would answer for Wool or Cotton Factories. The above Land will be offered at private Sale till the first of May. If not sold by that time further notice will be given.
ALFRED JACKSON.
Cumberland County, Jan. 23, 1839. 29tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber sometime in November last, a Negro man slave, named SILVESTER AUSTIN. Said slave was purchased of Mr Davis, of Hamburg, who brought him from Halifax county, N. C. He is about 28 years of age, 5½ feet in height, stout built and quite black. Fifty dollars will be paid for the said slave, delivered safe in the Augusta jail, or twenty dollars if confined in any safe jail so that I can get him. It is supposed the said slave has made for Halifax, North Carolina.
ALEX. L. WALKER.
March 12, 1839. 37-3m

Children's Toy Books.

A GREAT VARIETY for sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.
March, 1839.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for *Cash*, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of
156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 brls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,
Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to
C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.
January 1, 1839. H. LEETE. 26tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.
E. A. HARPER.
January 1, 1839. 26-1y

VALUABLE
Summer Establishment
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that desirabl pleasant and healthy
SUMMER RESIDENCE,
Known by the name of Walton, situate about one and a half miles from Town, on the road to Raleigh, near the residences of the Hon. Robert Strange, Charles T. Haigh, Esq. and Mr. John McLaurin, Sen., consisting of a very commodious Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses appurtenant thereto, and two sets of Stables,—comprehending about 90 acres of Land, on which there is a good Meadow, Garden, Orchard, a small Field, and a small piece of Wood Land, formerly the property of the late John Murchison, afterwards of Col. Samuel Ashe, and now of his daughter Mrs. Moses. It is to be sold because the Proprietor has removed from the State.

TERMS OF SALE.—Bond, with sufficient security, bearing interest from day of sale, payable in two years, with a mortgage on the premises, or Cash without discount of interest.

By order of the Proprietor,
THOMAS ASHE.
March 9. 36-tf.

Molasses, &c.

20 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES,
10 bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
1 bale Brown Shirtings,
1 do do Sheetings,
1 case Bleached Shirtings,
1 do Sattinetts.
Also, in Store, at very low prices,—
100 Reams Foolscap PAPER,
100 do Imperial Printing do,
100 do Medium do do,
8 do Super Royal do do,
50 do Wrapping do,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 1, 1839. 26tf

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale o the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.
C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf.

GREEN'S
STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by
WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,
Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by
WM. McINTYRE.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping;

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

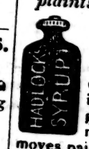
DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

TOM is between 30 and 40 years of age, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Jerry were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen County.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others. ANGUS McDONALD, Jailer.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 33tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,
For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

40 BAGS prime green new crop Rio COFFEE,
12 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
Received per Henrietta, and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
February 26, 1839. 34tf

Received per Steam Boat,

64 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
10 boxes LEMONS,
For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
April 1, 1839. 39tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.
Also,
60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,
Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
NOTT & STARR.
Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,
Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

GROCERIES.

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines,
Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.,
All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.
G. B. ATKINS,
April 3, 1839. *Foot of Hay Mount.* 39tf

WHOLESALE STORE.
J. & J. KYLE

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

SPRING
DRY GOODS,
—Among which are—
1250 Pieces CALICOES, well assorted,
375 do. Linen Drilling, do. do.
Bishop Lawns and French Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Summer Cloths, and Crape Camlet,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, all colours,
Silks, Black and all colours, &c. &c.

All of which being purchased at the late Package Sales, will be offered at a small advance for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.
March 25, 1839. 38tf

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

SIR PHILIP.

THIS thorough-bred and truly beautiful HORSE, 5 years old, will make his first season this Spring, and will stand at the Plantation of Wm. S. Latta, (and may be seen frequently at his Stable in Town,) Averasborough and McArthur's Bridge.

SIR PHILIP is a beautiful dark bay, handsomely dappled, black mane, tail and legs, full 16 hands high. Sir Philip was sired by Optimus, and dam by Sir Archy.—For full Pedigree and terms, see handbills of the day.

ISHAM DRAKE,
March 26, 1839. *Groom for the Owner.* 38-2m

For sale at the Auction Store,
50 PIECES GEORGIA NANKINS, a beautiful article for Summer wear.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 15. 1839. 41tf

Saddlery & Harness Maker.

OWEN HOUSTON having commenced the above business on his own account, respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public to this fact. He is now prepared to execute any orders in his line with neatness and despatch, and he flatters himself, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public confidence. His Shop is on Hay Street, one door East of Mr. James Baker's, and only a few doors above the Market House, where he intends to keep on hand a complete assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES, and HARNESS, of all kinds.

April 16, 1839. O. HOUSTON. 41-5w

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1839.

Thomas J. Buchannan, vs. Aaron Murchison. } *Original Attachment levied on Land.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant of the levy of said Attachment, and requiring him to appear, replevy and plead at the next term of this Court, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the Lands levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Carthage, the third Monday in February, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 63d year.
[38-6wpd.]
A. C. CURRY, Clerk.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.
JOHN McARN.
January 3, 1838. 74-tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plastering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

Leather.

THE Subscribers have now on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Bag, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell law for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our stock before supplying yourselves.
January 8, 1839 L. S. BELDEN & CO. 27tf.

GEORGIA INSURANCE
And Trust Company,
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.
STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale low.
E. J. HALE.
Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
July 25, 1838

NEW BOOKS.

KEITH'S Demonstration of the Truth of Christianity, with numerous plates; Webster's Speeches; Melville's Sermons; The Hugeonot, a new Novel by James; with a variety of School Books; just received by
E. J. HALE.
March 4.

Negroes Wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under 15 nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.
NEILL JOHNSON.
January 12, 1835. 19tf

SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a connection in business under the firm of
H. & E. J. LILLY,
And are now opening a very large Stock of seasonable GOODS

In their Stock may be found extra fine and common Cloths and Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Cravat Camlets and Bombazines, Brown Linens and Drillings, with a variety of Goods for Summer wear.

French, English and American Prints, Printed Muslins and Lawns, Silk Goods of nearly every description, fancy Shawls and Collars, Gloves and Hosiery in great variety, Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons, superfine Velvets and Serges, Tailors' Trimmings in great variety and prime quality, Irish Linens and Lawns, Thread Cambrics, Hemstitched and common Cambric Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Linen Collars and Fronts, Italian Cravats and Stocks in great variety.

A large assortment of 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached Drills, Suffolk and Hamilton Drills.

Also, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, Hardware and Cutlery, together with a large assortment of Bonnets, of the latest style, some of which are very handsome.

Purchasers will please examine this Stock before buying, as it may be to their interest. We intend selling low either at Wholesale or Retail.
HENRY LILLY,
EDM'D J. LILLY
Fayetteville, March 20, 1839. 7-10t

Notice to Travellers going South.
THE PEOPLE'S LINE

Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Steamers and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.
GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838 14tf

More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr Donald Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Green Street, a general assortment of CANDLES at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the Moulding and putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for supplies on the most reasonable terms.
W. McL. McKAY.
October 9, 1838. 14tf

Mr. & Mrs. Hardin's School,
At Kelvin, near Pittsborough, N. C.

IS limited to 20 or 25 young Ladies, of whom 8 or 10 will be received into their family. The terms are, for those who board in the family $80 per session. This charge includes board, tuition, fire except Music and Drawing. Tuition for Day Scholars, $20 per session. Music $22 50. Use of Piano, $2 50. Drawing and Painting $10. The course of instruction includes all the branches usually taught in Female Academies.

The object in limiting the number of pupils is to give that particular attention to them which cannot be so well afforded when the number is large.

The present session will close on the 27th of April, and the next will commence on the 1st of June and close on the 27th of October. Thus making the vacations fall in the months of May and November.
February 15, 1839. 33tf

The Salisbury Watchman and Raleigh Register will insert the above three weeks.

Missouri Harmony.

400 COPIES of this popular Singing Book just received. Also,
Webster's Spelling Books,
Pike's Arithmetic,
E. J. HALE.